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Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تلیمز یومیہ سلسلے میں اردو اخباریہ عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"



Today's Weather

It will be fair, with northwesterly fresh winds. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly fresh and seas calm.

Table with 3 columns: Location, Overnight Low, Daytime High. Locations include Amman, Aqaba, Deserts, Jordan Valley.

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 29, Aqaba 39. Sunset tonight: 6:47 p.m. Sunrise tomorrow: 4:31 a.m.

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2-stage conference on Afghan problem proposed by Britain

LUXEMBOURG, June 23 (R) — Britain has launched a new European Common Market initiative to try to put pressure on the Soviet Union to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan, diplomatic sources said here today.

The British proposal is for a two-stage international conference on Afghanistan attended by the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council and non-aligned states neighbouring Afghanistan. Diplomatic sources said the British ambassador to Moscow, Mr. Curtis Keeble, had been charged with seeking Soviet reaction to the proposal today.

Hassan to visit France

AMMAN, June 23 (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan will leave Amman for France tomorrow for a working visit of several days, during which he will meet with French President Francois Mitterrand and high-ranking French officials.

non-aligned states. Diplomatic sources said British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, who will take over the six-monthly presidency of the European Economic Community (EEC) from July 1, won support for his idea from other EEC foreign ministers during private talks here last night.

The original intention had been to launch the initiative publicly at a market summit on June 29-30 after contacting other potential participants, but news of the proposals leaked out. Diplomatic sources said the British suggestion would be for a two-part conference, with the first stage devoted to discussing Soviet claims that it intervened in Afghanistan to ward off other foreign interference in the area.



Baby prince takes a name

The naming ceremony of Prince Hashem Ibn Al Hussein took place Tuesday afternoon at Al Hummar Palace. The Chief Qadi, Sheikh Ibrahim Al Qattan, recited verses from the Koran and prayers over the baby prince, below, born to His Majesty King Hussein and Her Majesty Queen Noor on June 10. The ceremony also was attended by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, His Highness Prince Mohammad, several other members of the Royal Family, Armed Forces Commander in Chief Lt. Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shakar, and other officials.



Pact near for Sinai force

CAIRO, June 23 (R) — An agreement is close on forming a multinational force to police Sinai after the Israeli withdrawal next year, the chief U.S. delegate at the talks said today. Mr. Michael Sterner told reporters: "We are in the final stages. I am happy to say we are very close to an agreement."

Thursday. The negotiators may want to go home at least once before we can wrap up agreement completely," said Mr. Sterner. Gen. Mohsen Hamdi, a member of the Egyptian delegation, said Israel still objected to Egypt's demand that the force had to coordinate its movements with the Egyptian authorities.

"Since this force will operate on Egyptian soil, authorities must have complete knowledge of its movements," he said. Egypt maintained that the security of the force was its responsibility. Israel argued that the force must be completely independent, he said.

Jalloud, Saddam talk in Baghdad

Baghdad, June 23 (Agencies) — Iraqi President Saddam Hussein met this afternoon with Libyan Maj. Abdul Salam Jalloud, envoy of Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qadhafi, after his talks in Jordan yesterday.

During the Baghdad meeting, the two sides discussed the current Arab situation, the need to pool the Arab Nation's resources to confront Israeli aggression, and the dangers threatening the Arab Nation's sovereignty, security and basic rights.

The meeting was attended by Iraqi Vice President Taha Muhyi Al Din Marouf, Revolutionary Command Council (RCC) member and Deputy Prime Minister Tareq Aziz, RCC Secretary General Tareq Hamad Abdallah, and Foreign Minister Dr. Sa'doun Hammadi.



Libyan Maj. Abdul Salam Jalloud chats with Prime Minister Mudar Badran, who saw him off at the airport Tuesday morning.

Maj. Jalloud left Baghdad this afternoon. During his brief visit to Jordan, Maj. Jalloud conveyed a message from Col. Qadhafi to His Majesty King Hussein on recent developments in the Arab region and the strengthening of Arab solidarity.

Prime Minister Mudar Badran and the Libyan and Iraqi ambassadors in Amman accompanied Maj. Jalloud to the airport this morning. Since the June 7 Israeli air strike on Iraq's nuclear reactor, Col. Qadhafi has called on Arab leaders to put aside their own disputes in favour of presenting a solid Arab front against Israel.

Maj. Jalloud went to Baghdad five days after Col. Qadhafi broke his long silence with the Iraqi regime by telephoning President Saddam. Col. Qadhafi last year declared his support for Iran in its border war against Iraq.

Bomb kills 4 in Qom

BEIRUT, June 23 (A.P.) — A bomb exploded today in a railroad station in Iran's holy city of Qom, killing four persons and injuring 58, Tehran Radio reported.

The state-run radio said the explosion occurred at 4:32 p.m. local time (1302 GMT) and an investigation was underway to "find out who is responsible." The broadcast called the bombing "another conspiracy."

Where's Bani-Sadr? Iranian manhunt stalled

TEHRAN, June 23 (Agencies) — Where is Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr? Depending on whom one believes, the ousted Iranian president is in Cairo, on his way to Cairo, in western Iran, or moving from hideout to hideout in Tehran.

Egyptian officials declined to comment today on reports that Mr. Bani-Sadr was in Cairo, but an informed Egyptian source said he could be on his way.

The sources said the Egyptian authorities had granted a request from Mr. Bani-Sadr's aides that he be allowed to enter Egypt, and that the former president could be expected to arrive here within 48 hours.

But Western diplomats said a deliberate leak to press circles in Cairo that Mr. Bani-Sadr might be here could be intended to confuse those seeking his arrest in Iran. The former president, who was dismissed by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini yesterday, has not been seen in public since June 11.

Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, a bitter critic of the ayatollah, gave sanctuary to the late Shah of Iran and his family after they fled Iran during the 1979 Islamic revolution.

The revolutionary prosecutor of Iran's Kermanshah Province on the Iraqi border said in a statement published by the newspaper Islamic Republic this morning that Mr. Bani-Sadr possibly was on the run in western Iran and urged people there to be on the lookout for him.

The statement gave no details. There was speculation in Tehran last week that Mr. Bani-Sadr might seek refuge in his home city of Hamadan or adjacent western areas.

Reports persisted that Mr. Bani-Sadr, dismissed after the Iranian Majlis (parliament) voted him incompetent by an overwhelming margin on Sunday, was moving from hideout to hideout in Tehran to avoid arrest on charges of being "anti-Islam and anti-revolution."

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Mohammad Ali Rajai is likely to be the front-runner for successor of Mr. Bani-Sadr's post, reliable sources in Tehran predicted today.

The sources said Mr. Rajai would be the nominee of the fundamentalist Islamic Republican Party (IRP) for the next presidential election, and he might run uncontested.

Mr. Behzad Nabavi, Iran's chief negotiator during the U.S. hostage crisis, would move up to premier, the sources said.

But the IRP, the dominant party that engineered Mr. Bani-Sadr's impeachment, was reported as the only party likely to run a candidate in the presidential elections.

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when they will probably hold talks with factional chiefs.

Special U.S. Middle East envoy Philip Habib, continuing his shuttle diplomacy to alleviate tensions in Lebanon, visited President Elias Sarkis today.

Mr. Habib, U.S. President Ronald Reagan's personal representative, conferred with Mr. Sarkis at the presidential palace in the wooded hills of Baabda, eight kilometres east of Beirut.

In accordance with his habit since he started shuttling around the Middle East in early May, Mr. Habib refused to talk to reporters when he emerged from the meeting. Photographers were forbidden to take pictures of Mr. Habib and President Sarkis seated together before the session started, although such photographs had been the norm on Mr. Habib's previous four visits to Lebanon since the birth of the Syrian-Israeli missile crisis in late April.

Lebanese television reported that Mr. Habib was to meet tomorrow with Prime Minister shafiq Al Wazzan.

Mr. Habib arrived yesterday in Beirut, flying in from Saudi Arabia where he talked with foreign minister Prince Saud Al Faisal.

On April 28, Israel came to the aid of the militias in Zahle by shooting down two Syrian helicopters. The Syrians responded by setting up anti-aircraft missiles in the Bekaa Valley.

Israel has threatened to wipe out the missiles if the Syrians do not voluntarily remove them. Habib is hunting for a peaceful solution to the crisis.

Arab ministers meet on Lebanese crisis; Habib, Sarkis confer

JEDDAH, June 23 (Agencies) — Four Arab foreign ministers met today to discuss ways of halting violence in Lebanon, with Syria indicating that links between Israel and the right-wing Falangist militia were a crucial problem.

The Arab League ministers from Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Lebanon met earlier this month in the Lebanese mountain resort of Beit-eddin and a fragile ceasefire followed their talks.

Fighting has flared again in the besieged eastern town of Zahle, and government sources in Beirut said yesterday they saw little prospect of a long-term peace formula arising from the current meeting.

Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam told the official Saudi Press Agency today: "The most important question occupying us now is to settle the problem of cooperation between certain Lebanese parties and the Zionist enemy."

The chief stumbling block to a political solution has been a demand by Syria that the right-wing Falangist militia make a public declaration renouncing ties with Israel, and a Falangist refusal to do so.

Syria has 30,000 troops on peacekeeping duties in Lebanon who have been besieging Falangists in Zahle for 12 weeks. More than 800 people have died since the latest fighting there and elsewhere in Lebanon broke out at the beginning of April.

The mediators are meeting in Jeddah to prepare for a further session in Lebanon on July 4.

Saddam: Help Arabs get A-bomb

NICOSIA, June 23 (A.P.) — Iraqi President Saddam Hussein called on "all peace-loving nations of the world" today to help the Arabs acquire the atomic bomb in order to balance Israel's nuclear arsenal, the official Iraqi News Agency reported.

The agency quoted President Saddam as saying this was essential for world peace and security, "irrespective of Iraq's current and future capabilities."

This was his first public reaction to Israel's air raid on Baghdad on June 7.

Beheshti the victor as the dust settles in Iran

TEHRAN, June 23 (R) — The sacking of resident Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr turns the spotlight on the clergyman many Iranians believe to be the most powerful politician in the country—Chief Justice Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti.

Ayatollah Beheshti, 52, a severe, gravel-voiced figure, who wears the black turban of a descendant of the Prophet Mohammad, once told an interviewer: "I know, I'm not really as awful as people say."

His power derives from holding two key positions: head of the supreme court and leader of the Islamic Republican Party (IRP) which dominates the government, courts and Majlis (parliament).

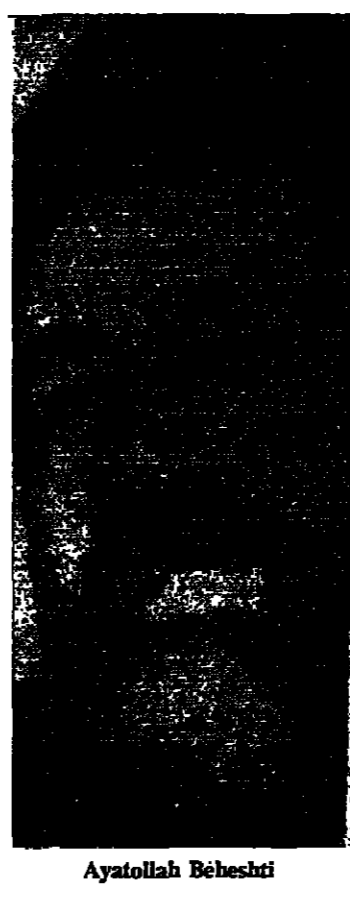
His twin roles have been criticised by opponents of the fundamentalist IRP as prejudicing the independence of the courts. The removal of the president adds another hat for Ayatollah Beheshti to wear—as a member of the presidential council that will govern Iran until a successor to Mr. Bani-Sadr is chosen in new elections within 50 days.

By all accounts, the ayatollah—who prefers to use his academic title of doctor—is one of the most enigmatic clergymen to emerge from Iran's Islamic revolution.

Before the overthrow of the late Shah in January 1979 he spent five years as spiritual adviser to the exiled Iranian community in the West German city of Hamburg. He then emerged as right-hand man of revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, first in exile at the French village of Neauphle-le-Chateau and then after his triumphant return to Tehran.

At his weekly press conferences in the justice ministry, where he has his offices, he fields questions with ease in English and German. Each word is carefully chosen and he never says more than he needs—in sharp contrast to Mr. Bani-Sadr who regularly issued lengthy statements which his supporters cautioned were too outspoken.

After Mr. Bani-Sadr won 75 per cent of the popular vote for president in January 1980, some commentators wrote off Ayatollah Beheshti's party. But in the Majlis elections that followed, the IRP declared a majority of deputies were its supporters. With the Majlis firmly lined up against him, the president found that winning the election was not enough to give him power. He was forced to accept as prime minister the IRP-sponsored Mr. Rajai and his term soon became a battle over interpretation of the constitution adopted after the revolution. Mr. Bani-Sadr saw himself apparently as a powerful French-style head of the executive branch, while the IRP saw his role as purely ceremonial.



Ayatollah Beheshti

ACOR chief prepares to go Threatened potters still undaunted

Dr. James Sauer, director of the American Centre of Oriental Research (ACOR) in Amman, will leave Jordan on July 2 to take a chair at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia. During the seven years he directed the work of the centre, its staff grew from one to seven members, the budget from \$21,000 to \$100,000 a year; projects that work through the centre increased from one

to 15 to 20 and a library and hostel were established.

In addition to his research and publication works, Dr. Sauer taught archaeology courses at the University of Jordan and at ACOR. He also advised the Friends of Archaeology on its programmes. In an interview for the Jordan Times he talked with Marianne Pearson about his work in Jordan:

"My wife Sue and I flipped a coin, and accepted the University of Pennsylvania position. Leaving here will be the biggest adjustment of my life. We both feel completely at home here. We have a child born here... and we can't think of a nicer place to raise children. (The Sauer's second child, Katherine, was born here on June 20—ed.)

"I got started in archaeology in Jordan in 1960 and decided right then and there that what I wanted to do was to be the director of an American institute in Jordan.

"The position at the University of Pennsylvania, one of the top universities for Middle Eastern archaeology, is in Syro-Palestinian archaeology. It has been held by only two people, who each held it for about 40 years. Two years ago they offered me the job, but at that time I wrote back 'No'.

"Yet there is a time you probably have to make a change. It may come before you think it should—and you have to look at the fact that you might not always have an obvious, excellent person to succeed you.

ACOR's new staff

"My successor is a young person known to many people here, David McCreery. He has an excellent personality for the position. He's an independent kind of person who can cope with the numerous bureaucratic problems that his kind of position runs into. He and his wife have lived here for a year while he worked at Bab Al Jara.

"He just finished his PhD at the University of Pittsburgh, in a subject that might sound esoteric—it probably some people thought pottery was esoteric until they took some classes. His field is diachrono-botany, which is the study of ancient seed remains and soil samples from excavations that allow us to reconstruct the diet, climate, the environment and agricultural practices of ancient civilisations. He was co-author for the Department of Antiquities of study for the five-year plan. He has also worked in Syria, and has had extensive excavation and survey experience.

"He'll have an excellent group of people to work with next year—Harry Rolleston will be annual professor; Scott Rolston, administrative assistant; Linda Jacobs and Al Leonard will be National Endowment for the Humanities fellows; Theodore Banning will Albright Fellow.

ACOR's building

"Together David McCreery and I can carry through ACOR's building and fund-raising programme. I will become a trustee of ACOR and one of my jobs will be to see through the building programme, which I would like to do. In 1977 ACOR was evicted from its building on Third Circle by a court decision, which was very painful. We are still under year leases—at any time the lease can go up and at any time we might have to leave. It's not a setback for planning the long-range future of the centre.

"Also, we've had no endowment money. Every year we need exactly as much money as we get. I've been trying to raise money for the building, which I estimate at roughly \$1,000,000, and another \$1,000,000 for an endowment. During the last year I've been in the States on and off for fund-raising. I've approached more than 300 people personally in interviews. A lot many have already agreed, others are waiting to see how far we get during our first year. Today we have about 10,000 in pledges and major donations for another million. I'm extremely optimistic we will have two major ones, which will put us over the hill. We hope to start construction next spring. The most important thing is a piece of land, which we want to be in Jabal Amman near the Department of Antiquities, or the university. His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and Mayor Ajlouni have promised to provide us with two dunams of

Broadening scope

"The growth of ACOR is a min-



Dr. James Sauer at home (with wife Sue and son Tommy)...



...and in the field (explaining archaeological features on a field trip to the southern desert)

ature of what's going on in archaeology generally throughout the country. When we started there were no other foreign institutes. At the moment there are a British institute, two German ones, a French institute—and the Spanish are planning to open one also.

"The Department of Antiquities, the University of Jordan and Yarmouk University are all growing. In many respects it is due to the excellent leadership of Dr. Adnan Hadidi, the director of the Department of Antiquities, and strong support from the Crown Prince and people at all levels of the government—in addition, obviously, to Jordan's excellent archaeological heritage to start with. We're happy to be a part of this growth.

"We're growing out in concentric circles with our focal point always remaining East Bank Jordan. We also have as a goal to become a regional centre, serving other Arab countries. For that reason I've been travelling a lot to Syria where we've also been doing several projects; also to Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Qatar, Yemen, Beirut, Cairo—all of these I've been visiting on a regular basis for the past several years.

"This summer we're having some Saudi students come up for training on Burt de Vries' work at Umm Al Jamal—that'll be the first time we've had that. We're channelling lecturers down to Bahrain and Saudi Arabia from our headquarters staff. There has

to be more communication, and everyone's in favour of that.

"We represent about 150 universities, colleges, seminaries and museums in the United States, in Canada and a few in Australia. We're anxious to have (ASOR) members participate here and also to have Jordanians and other people from the area travel to the U.S. to get exposure to these universities and museums. Mo'awiyah Ibrahim (of Yarmouk University) made a lecture tour in the U.S., visiting about 35 colleges and universities. Next year Nabil Khairy, from the University of Jordan, will make a lecture tour to as many universities as he would like to go to.

"We haven't had anyone in the U.S. to push opportunities for Arab archaeologists to study there. That's one of the things I hope to strengthen by being in the U.S. I'll try to get money to open positions for training of students from here.

Early career

"I got into archaeology through a combination of influences—partly hereditary, partly environmental. My mother's side of the family is old British blood, largely secular folk. Her father was a lawyer, and used a rational deductive method for analysing and solving problems. He wrote a book on the origins of the universe and the human race. My father's side is German, the extremely religious side—they were all Lutheran ministers.

"My father got his PhD in classical Arabic and he wanted to spend the year 1960 learning modern Arabic. My younger brother and I, we were at an awkward age to leave, so they brought us along.

We lived in East Jerusalem and took correspondence courses, so we had free time. I went to sites and collected potsherds. One of my father's former students was Paul Lapp, who was director of the institute in Jerusalem. I learned a lot from him, and he noticed I was interested and prodded me on.

"After that I came back to work on two excavations, one with Paul Lapp at Araq Al Amir and one with Hank Franken at Deir Alla, my first two campaigns. I paid my own way out and on the dig. In 1963 it cost me \$1,400, big dollars. I borrowed \$1,000 from a rich uncle, which I paid back by working and saving money. I did the same thing again and later was able to get some scholarships. I returned in 1965, 1966 and 1968.

"In 1968 I started a PhD programme in archaeology with (the late) G. Ernest Wright at Harvard. His library is the nucleus of the ACOR library. I moved out to the Middle East in 1970, worked on excavations and wrote my PhD thesis. I met my wife here. As soon as I had the degree I became ACOR's acting director, then director in 1974.

Bible and archaeology

"My father had a strong Biblical influence on me, which was a good thing. It's also something which it's necessary gradually to put into the proper perspective. I am not among those who look at Middle Eastern archaeology only through the Bible, nor among those who throw it out completely because of the problems it creates. You have to ask of it the same questions you ask of any other historical source, about the accuracy and viewpoint of each part of it.

It should be recognised that the Bible really only relates to the Iron Age. The archaeology of the Middle East is much bigger. The Bible is a small part, but without it we would know nothing, for example of the Ammonites, Moabites, Edomites.

"The general public in the U.S. relates to the Middle East largest through the Bible, or through modern politics. People who are extremely sophisticated in their own fields—medicine, engineering or whatever—will still have simplistic, naive notions of archaeology and the Bible. One of the jobs we have is to educate them.

Professorship

"The time arrangement at the University of Pennsylvania is attractive. I am considered to be employed for nine months out of the year—the summers are completely free. During the nine months, which is two academic semesters, I am required to teach only two courses, which can be in the same semester, as long as I'm doing productive research and not lying on a beach or skiing. They want their professors of archaeology to maintain strong contact with the area of the world where they have their specialisation, so I can come back here while still employed by the university.

"I'm looking forward to the opportunities for research and writing it will give me. It takes time to put finishing touches on books and articles. I have many, many things to write. Several projects are almost finished.

"One is an introduction to the archaeology of Jordan, which I presented to the Oxford conference (on the history and archaeology of Jordan) a year ago. I would like to add a bibliography, some drawings and some of my colour slides. It won't take long to complete.

"I have been working on a map of archaeological sites—not highly technical, but useful for people who are new to the country. It shows 150 of the most common sites that people want to see, and existing roads. One of the problems is that there's nothing to tell you, once you get to the spot on the map, which hill is the site. I may augment it with a small book giving explicit directions for reaching the sites."

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the 15th in a series of articles about handicrafts in Jordan.

Text and photos by Mohammad Ayish Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — When Jordan began to import sophisticated technology and consuming foreign commodities, many people thought it was the start of a blessed era. But while that may be true for some people, for others it is far from it. Among the "technology-stricken" groups in the country are those working in handicrafts, especially potters.

"The introduction of refrigerators as coolers and containers has been a disaster for us, since people no longer like our pottery jars that are outmoded by the electrical cooling systems," says Mr. Ratib Fakhouri, a potter who has his workshop based in Schneller, near the Ruseifa phosphates mines.

"The market situation was better some years ago, as the society was still not deeply involved in the use of cooling technology," Mr. Fakhouri told the Jordan Times. He added that some 10 years ago, he used to sell all his drinking-water jars by the beginning of summer. But this year, the market has been very slow.

That development has meant that the clientele of Mr. Fakhouri's workshop is now restricted to rural people who "need such items and have got used to them," according to the young potter. "To some extent, city dwellers are also among the customers, but all their purchases are vases," he lamented.

But while the market for some kinds of pottery in Jordan looks grim, Mr. Fakhouri said that he still enjoys his work and will not be daunted by the "technological frustrations" that have appeared recently.

"I learned the craft when I was just 10 years old, helping my uncle out," he said. He opened his own workshop after he became "a master of the craft"—as he was called by a co-worker. The craft was passed on in the family by Mr. Fakhouri's grandfather, who learned it from his own father.

The clay Mr. Fakhouri uses comes from Suweileh, and is bought by the tonne. The potter said that the clay comes in two colours: red, known as *samaqa* and white, which is called *Allaleh*.

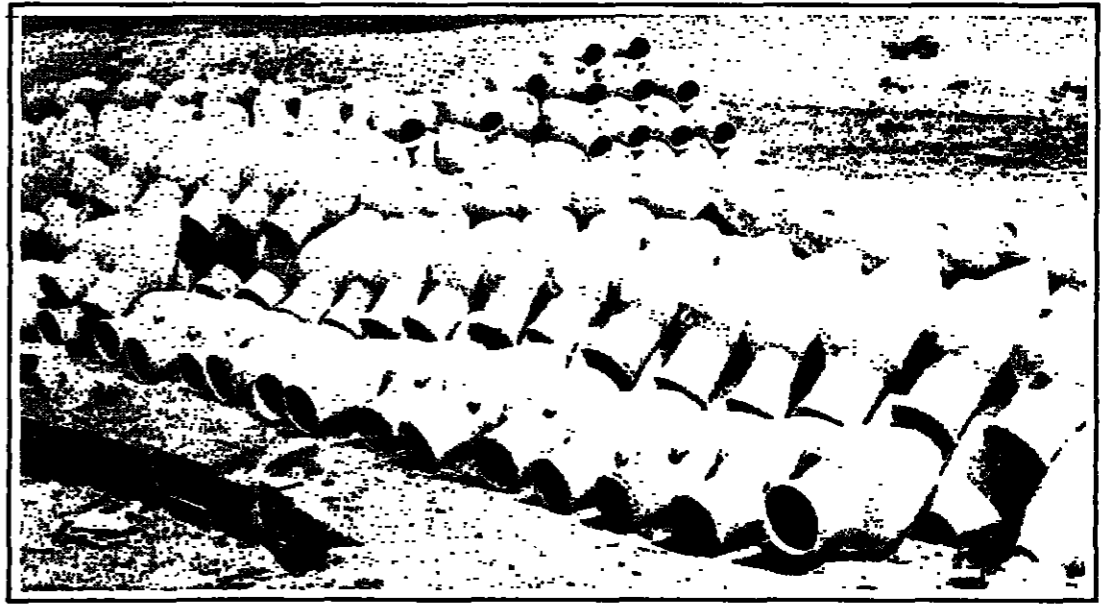
Before the clay can be used to make pottery, it has to be processed by being mixed with sand, water and salt. "Salt and sand make the products less fragile," Mr. Fakhouri said. The mixture is then compacted by being fed into a motorised pressing machine. Then it is ready to be worked.

"We make all kinds of pottery items," Mr. Fakhouri said, "such as large jars, pitchers, vases, drums and small jugs, as well as clay chandeliers." But to meet the demand for drinking-water jars he concentrates on them.

After the clay is prepared, the production process goes through two phases: first the pot is thrown on the wheel, and then fired. After each piece takes shape on the



Potter Ratib Fakhouri proudly displays his work



The pottery shopper has plenty of example to choose from.

wheel, its outside surface is burnished—that is, scraped by the potter to give it a polished look.

The kiln, although it does not look terribly impressive from the outside, can reach a temperature of 900 degrees inside. But "that kiln could mean the end of our business here," Mr. Fakhouri said, "since we have been asked by the government to decrease the amount of smoke as much as possible."

"They say it contributes to pollution in the area," he said; but remarked that the area he works in with other potters is mainly industrial; and the effect of the smoke on the environment is not remarkable.

Besides his problems with the government demands concerning his smoking kiln, Mr. Fakhouri said that he has other troubles. "We need moral and financial encouragement," he said, "since you know I live in the workshop

with my family, near that filthy hole." He pointed to a ghetto-like house attached to the workshop.

The isolated nature of his business has prevented him from being very well known. "How can customers and tourists know about pottery works as long as those works are not located in a place accessible to all the people?" he asked.

The pots produced at Mr. Fakhouri's workshop and the others in the area are shipped to Amman or Zarqa. "We sell a big jar for JD 1.50, small jars for 25 piasters and vases for 30 piasters each," said Mr. Saved Ahmad Al Masri, who sells pots from the Schneller workshops. The market has suffered a great setback because of the increasing use of refrigerators, he said.

Vases, in particular, are a seasonal item, being mostly sold in summertime. "People don't tend to pot flowers in the winter, and that affects our vase purchases," he said. He added that the same thing applies to water jars, which are not widely used in wintertime.

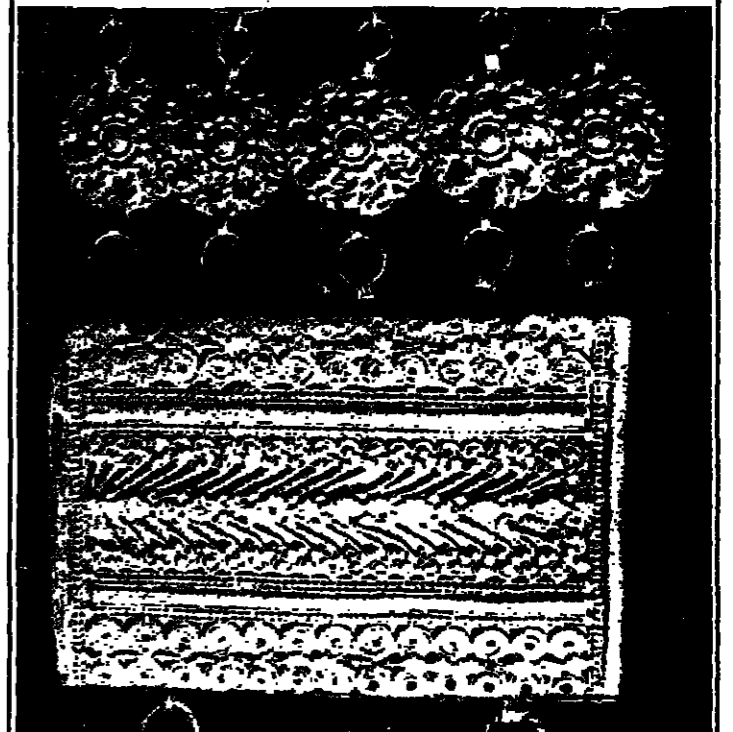
Like most potters, Mr. Fakhouri said that he had never heard about the Jordan Handicrafts Development Centre Company or the Industrial Development Bank. "How can I know about such things as long as I and other potters continue to work in this isolated place where the only things I see are passersby and a few cars?" he exclaimed.

"The government should provide us with a more convenient working place as well as moral encouragement," he asserted.



Mr. Fakhouri's kiln could put him out of business because of smoke emission.

Our nation's crafts



A Jordan Times in-depth series

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Political drama

ONE OF THE fundamental principles of drama and acting is the "willing suspension of disbelief" on the part of an audience. This allows the person watching a play or film to accept, in the dramatic context, action that would otherwise be totally unbelievable. It is absolutely crucial for the audience to engage in the willing suspension of disbelief—otherwise, the drama turns into an implausible farce, and the original aim of putting on a meaningful performance is totally destroyed.

The willing suspension of disbelief is a principle that Ronald Reagan has lived by for most of his adult life, most importantly during his politically formative years in the cinema industry. It was the essential element of his success that his audience should turn off its rationality during the 90 minutes or so that it watched him perform on the screen.

It is worrying for us today to see Mr. Reagan continue performing his job — president of the United States — on the same assumption that was so crucial for his dramatic career. The incredible, insulting attitude he has shown to the entire Arab Nation during the past month could only be rationalised on the assumption that the entire Arab World were engaging in a willing suspension of disbelief. With the Philip Habib mission and the muted American reaction to the Israeli attack against the nuclear reactor in Iraq, Mr. Reagan has quickly prompted many of us in the Arab World to conclude that he is our enemy, not our friend. The truly alarming factor, however, is that this is for real. This is not a movie we are all participating in. This is criminality on a national scale, and it will eventually provoke an Arab reaction of equal magnitude.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I: Menachem Begin claimed before the Knesset the existence of a U.S. document on the military purposes of the Iraqi nuclear reactor which Israel attacked. He also said that the so-called Syrian missile crisis in Lebanon has been provoked as a smokescreen for the issue of the Iraqi nuclear reactor. Begin's statements point to the fact that Washington is responsible for the attack against the Iraqi nuclear installations, not only by supplying Israel with arms, but by providing it with provocative documents and intelligence.

His statements also indicate the Philip Habib's Middle East mission was part of a farce in which Washington was participating alongside Israel to provoke a crisis which would cover up for and facilitate the Israeli attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor.

It must not be assumed from Begin's statements that the attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor has satisfied his aggressive designs. Such designs will continue, because they are an intrinsic property of the Zionist entity and its ruling clique. We must not rule out the possibility that Begin's statements before the Knesset may be a smokescreen for yet another act of aggression.

Whatever the case may be, Habib's mission is fraudulent and suspect and should serve as a warning to the Arabs, especially since Reagan described Habib's presence in the area as a guarantee against the explosion of the so-called missile crisis. This description, coupled with Habib's shuttle mission concerning an artificially provoked crisis, should be regarded as soporific doses, the purpose of which may be to pave the way for a new attack.

Washington's antagonistic practices toward the Arab World are clear to everyone. One wonders behind what brazen-faced shamelessness and false logic the U.S. envoy hides as he communicates with those he meets in the light of Begin's statements concerning the artificial provocation of the problem which Habib was sent to resolve.

AL DUSTOUR: The Arabs know full well that the Israeli attack on the Iraqi nuclear installations are the beginning of a new phase in the comprehensive strategy laid out by the enemy a long time ago. The enemy is implementing this strategy in stages, depending on military strength and the weakness and disunity of the Arabs.

According to the logic behind this Zionist strategy, the Israeli attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor is the beginning of a new stage of expansion in the Arab Homeland, now that Israel considers the Arab lands occupied in 1967 as Israeli land, and at a time when it has begun to build a canal linking the Dead Sea and the Mediterranean — a project which forms yet another aspect of Zionist expansionism.

In the light of these facts and of the international changes caused by Zionist influence over the new French and U.S. leaderships, it has become incumbent on the Arabs to reconsider all their stands in order to formulate a suitable position to contend with all possibilities.

The positive indications of Arab cooperation and solidarity, which appeared on the Arab arena following the Israeli attack on Iraq have paved the way for convening an Arab summit as soon as possible to take the appropriate measures for confronting, not only the Zionist threat, but also the U.S. threat, which is now endangering the peace and security of the Arab Nation.



An Islamic community grows in New Mexico

ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexico — An Islamic community in this southwestern state where Roman Catholicism has been the predominant religion for four centuries seems at first an improbable idea. Yet, barely two years after the idea was conceived, it is becoming a reality with the completion of a mosque, the first of many buildings for an international community of Muslims who are expected to live and work near a small village in northern New Mexico.

The Dar Al Islam community, which dedicated its mosque in a June 15 ceremony and laid the cornerstone for the school which will eventually serve 120 children of Muslim families, hopes to demonstrate that Islam can fit in with modern America. Early on, community leaders expressed their desire to be regarded as friendly neighbours who would not impose their religious beliefs on others. "In Islam, you are not allowed to force your way of life on anybody else," said Ra'uf Walter Dederck, secretary of Dar Al Islam, in a newspaper interview when the project was announced. "We want to get along with our neighbours. We are interested in cooperating with everybody that wants to cooperate with us."

Dar Al Islam began when Abdullah Noor Al Din Durkee, an American convert to Islam, and Sahi Qabbani, a Saudi Arabian businessman, met in Mecca. Mr. Durkee, who became president of Dar Al Islam, had already founded a centre for religious study in New Mexico. Mr. Qabbani, a graduate of an American university, wanted to establish an Islamic centre as a demonstration of his gratitude to this country. They were able to raise enough money to begin searching for a suitable site, finally settling on the Abiquiu Valley. They purchased 1,000 acres of land from Abiquiu rancher Alva Simpson for \$1.3 million, making initial payments for the land with contributions from Muslims, many of them anonymous, who were obeying the requirement to contribute a portion of their income to charity.

Plans for the community estimate that the complex of more than 100 buildings to be constructed over 10 years will eventually cost about \$5 million.

The mosque was begun one year ago and completed just in time for the dedication. "I'm flabbergasted seeing it go from idea to manifestation two years from when we were thinking about it in Mecca," Nourah Durkee, wife of the community's president, said.

The dedication ceremony, attended by Muslims from Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Syria, Iraq, Morocco and from several parts of the United States, included an introduction to the basic tenants of Islam and Islamic education for non-Muslim guests.

Mr. Qabbani signalled the ecumenical mood of the afternoon with his opening remark. "It must be one God who created all of us and it is to this God that we're all indebted."

"In this country, freedom of mind and thought is beautifully illustrated," he continued. "This centre is for those dedicated to searching for the truth. I hope the dialogue will continue in this little community, and that we can cooperate in this search."

The ceremony was preceded and followed by prayers of the faithful in the mosque which sits atop a serene plateau overlooking the village of Abiquiu. The plateau is flanked by white sandstone cliffs nearby and by the Sangre de Cristo mountains in the distance. It overlooks the only greenery in an otherwise nearly barren landscape, the vegetation along the Chama River where 400 arable acres of the community's land is located.

The mosque is small, just 14 metres square, but its five domes and two barrel vaults contribute a sense of spaciousness, while light from the arched window plays harmoniously on the interior surfaces. If the community grows as planned, the present mosque will be reserved for the use of the school which will surround it. The plans for the school call for 40 domes, 24 vaults and five cour-

tyards, and it is expected to be in use by the fall of 1982.

Designed by Egyptian architect Hassan Fathi, the mosque combines building materials traditional to northern New Mexico with an unfamiliar technique. Soft-spoken and unassuming at the age of 83, Mr. Fathi explained over and over to the curious how his plans and their execution fit into the natural scheme of things.

"Using what we have on the earth for building is suggested by nature itself," he said. "This technique of building with adobe... has been known from ancient times."

He used sun-dried mud bricks (adobe) in several different sizes to form vaults and domes which need no columns for support. In sharp contrast, flat roofs have covered adobe buildings in New Mexico since pre-historic times.

"With this technique, you can use the same form for roofs as for the walls," Mr. Fathi said. "Roofing built with vaults and domes to cover a room three metres by four metres will take a day and a half for two masons and you can live in it the next day. We solved the problem of the heavy roof using the centric force of the adobe bricks." He noted that buildings constructed in this manner have stood for more than a thousand years in some parts of the world and that this technique requires less material than methods that depend on bamboo or chicken wire for reinforcement. "The United States has been helping the Third World," he said. "Now it's our turn."

Mr. Fathi's interest range from architectural concerns such as designing low-cost shelter to problems of town planning, food-raising and water conservation. "We must subject technology to the economy of the poor," is a sentence he repeats often.

Some of his ideas which were demonstrated in the Gourna rural housing project in Egypt and described in his book, *Architecture for the poor*, will be incorporated and designed for the Dar Al Islam community. "People here are in a desert," he commented, "they need gardens that use waste water."

Mr. Fathi brought two master masons from Egypt here last summer to train local workers, who, after 15 days instruction completed the mosque. They needed no additional special training once the basic technique was understood, Mr. Fathi said. "Every brick made on another brick increased the number of craftsmen that mastered the technique," he said.

According to Alva Simpson, the Dar Al Islam community employed local electricians, plumbers and workers to lay the adobes, a factor contributing to the acceptance of the community by local residents. "The mosque was welcome because it offered jobs to labourers and to technicians and brought money into the community," Mr. Simpson said.

Another Abiquiu resident, Father Milan Garcia, rector of the town's St. Thomas Catholic church, sees other factors contributing to local opinion about the Islamic community. "My point of view is that they are bringing in a lot of family tradition, unity and respect for human institutions," he said.

Father Garcia, who was born in Spain, pointed to the enormous influence Islam has on his native country and predicted that Dar Al Islam and the Catholic Church would have "a wonderful relationship."

"We have enough beautiful traditions in common to co-exist," he continued, citing a portion of the Koran that honours Mary as the mother of an important prophet, Jesus. "This is a good thing for northern New Mexico. Family values are important regardless of where they come from."

"It will take years for the people here to learn about Islam," he cautions, "but the Muslims are realistic. We are two different worlds, and each will teach the other."

USICA

SCIENCE & INDUSTRY

Industry enhancement and technology transfer

By Dr. Awn Ri

THE EVOLUTION of many industrial societies has had its impact on the way of life in the so-called developing countries. Industrial nations have successfully utilised human resources and raw materials to improve their standard of living. They also had to deal with developing countries for a variety of reasons amongst which are the importation of raw materials and the marketing of their products.

These dealings have led some people to shift their interest from the traditional agricultural, or simple, way of life into one which permits them to cope with the events and structure of today's world. In the developing countries, the exchange of trade with the industrial societies has led to the initiation of small-scale light industries. However, as almost all walks of life are relying on industry, and as the industry is becoming more and more dependent on technology, technology has prevailed as a dominant factor influencing the society.

The accelerating advances in technology and the experience acquired by industrial nations have created a gap between them and the developing nations, that have lagged far behind due to the monopoly of the former. One of the means of bridging this gap is to initiate a transfer of technology activity.

In Jordan, the establishment of industrial facilities is neither the only, nor the first, step towards technology transfer. Similarly, the transfer of technology is never the sole criterion for industry enhancement. Both of these activities have to complement each other in a harmonious manner. In any case, there has been no more suitable, and probably necessitating, circumstances to establish industrial facilities than at the present time.

The material resources in Jordan are limited, and what-

ever agricultural, industrial, trade, or tourism enterprises there exist are by no means sufficient to support the country's long-term structure or plans. This leaves the human resources to be the major factor and asset dictating the country's future. The validity and the effect of the human resources can be felt in the accomplishments of the various sectors within a relatively short period.

The economy of the country has been shaped by the human power and not by the wealth of the material resources. Any industrial venture will make more use of this human element, and will transform it into a national economic asset in its own right.

The availability of the human wealth appears clearly in the numbers of Jordanian university and polytechnic graduates and skilled labourers. Graduates from the country's two universities, the polytechnic, and the large number of vocational training centres are already flooding the market, not to mention the Jordanians who go abroad for their training.

The inadequacy of commensurate jobs for such qualified workers forced many to leave the country after better pay or more interesting opportunities. The rather odd problem of having too many graduates cannot be simply resolved by offering them even higher-level training inside the country or abroad, for this will merely delay the brunt of the problem for some time. A radical solution is required by which most of these trained people can be absorbed in industrial establishments or in the various opportunities that will accompany them.

There are many reasons why Jordan should be a convenient venue for an industrial activity. Its geographical location in the heart of the Middle East, its trade routes, its airports and its

seaport provide a very transportation network connections with other cities in and out of the country. The political stability and social structure secure trouble-free trade of raw materials and products and attractive working conditions. The qualified staff, engineers and skilled technicians and skilled labourers can be drawn from the local regional population. The factor is the relative abundance of capital resources which, at present, are outside the country or in inappropriate ventures.

The enhancement of industry represents the link which is essential to combine other efforts harness them into some needs and reap long-term benefits to the community. The key to prosperity is the efficient far-sighted planning and allocation of the human and material facilities to reform the society for service-providing phase productive phase. Concomitant with the transfer of technology and expertise, the country can enter an escalating cycle of technological and industrial undertakings whose reper will be felt across the community.

An industrial enterprise in prospering industry, attract investor to acquire financial resources create more jobs and products and services, also give more incentive to the education systems, develop technical expertise, foster initiative, creativity, minimise the drain and contribute to the technology transfer, will reflect positively on the various opportunities that will accompany them. Industrial venture improve the standard of life of the community and its social, cultural, intellectual, economic and other characteristics and responsibilities.

Search for a president

A fragile peace has returned to Bangladesh after the assassination of President Ziaur Rahman. But Kevin Rafferty, recently in Dacca, reports that the struggle for power threatens to bring chaos again to one of the world's poorest countries.

Democratic processes have begun in Bangladesh for the election of a new president. The top army commanders are trying hard to repair the damage in their own strife-torn ranks in case the army feels the need to step in again to prevent the poverty-stricken country from toppling into chaos.

On the streets of the capital, Dacca, life seems to have returned to normal after the assassination of President Ziaur Rahman. Shops are open. Business has resumed. The death president was buried after a hero's funeral. His assassins have themselves been killed or fled.

There are no tanks or armoured vehicles on the streets, and most of the soldiers to be seen are without guns. All seems calm. But it is an uneasy peace and underneath it there are signs of ambition and instability which could tear apart the fragile gains made during the five years of relative peace under Zia's rule.

Zia held the country together and tried to drive it forward. Gross national product, for what that is worth as an indicator of progress in a 90 per cent rural country with per-capita income below \$100 and where 50 per cent of the people are landless, went up by 4 per cent a year.

Plans were laid for achieving self-sufficiency in food by the middle of the decade and for a workable birth control programme, so that extra mouths would not gobble up the little extra produced each year.

Actual progress never matched the rich promises because Zia never smashed through the oligarchy of landed and other vested interests.

In fact, he came to depend on them. It is these groups who are now threatening to fight over the miserable pittance that Bangladesh offers.

It is tempting to ask why that matters. After all, Bangladesh, in spite of ranking eighth in terms of population with 95 million people, is hardly a force on the international map.

It matters for two reasons. First, Bangladesh lies at the end of the development dream; the idea that by pumping in aid and setting up development projects poor countries can be made—if not prosperous—at least less poor.

Bangladesh after having billions of dollars pumped in is still desperately poor. Its balance of payments is still propped up by \$1.5 billion of aid each year and the need will soon rise to \$2 billion.

Second, Bangladesh matters because the country is almost surrounded by India. Upheaval in Bangladesh presents Mrs. Indira Gandhi, India's prime minister, with some difficult choices.

It would be difficult to stop chaos in Bangladesh from spilling over into India. Mrs. Gandhi, anxious to stop instability from spreading, might be tempted to step in or to fight a proxy struggle through one of the contenders for power to ensure stability and a friendly government.

That could backfire because of the ambiguous views in Bangladesh towards India: gratitude for India's role in helping to tear the country away from Pakistan; hostility because of Hindu-Muslim rivalry and resentment towards some of India's "big brother" tactics, seen a week before Zia's death, when Mrs. Gandhi ordered gunboats to seize control of a new silt island in the Bay of Bengal disputed with Bangladesh.

A sign of desperation of the elite in Dacca is that increasingly two women are being spoken of as possible contenders for the presidency: Begum Khalida Rahman, the widow of the assassinated president, and Mrs. Hasina Wazed, the daughter of the previous murdered president, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and the country's first leader. Later, the ruling Bangladesh Nationalist Party unanimously selected Mr. Abdus Sattar, the acting president as their official candidate for the presidency.

In any Muslim country women are normally and kept in the home, it is remarkable to see a woman contesting for power. Bangladesh is 90 per cent Muslim and is deeply religious if not as strict as some other Islamic countries.

Mrs. Wazed, or Sheikh as she is known by her League supporters, was by India until she returned to Bangladesh. Her return was a matter of weeks before she was killed.

Begum Khalida Rahman stepped into the public to accompany her husband last year or so—in the eyes of her power she stayed in the background. She was reportedly said that she was arrested in starting a family nor even starting a family as some other Third World have.

Without a major figure to see the ruling Bangladesh Nationalist Party breaking the last six of its hotbeds. The Awami League needs Mrs. Wazed's connection with Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the father of the nation, to hold it together.

If any candidate can grasp the official power, including radio, television, he or she will head start.

This is where the crucial. The acting President Abdus Sattar, an unqualified support operation of all members armed forces, a clear sign that the army is still in the ring of government. In the large it has not been mentioned that the killings of students were done by the army.

A senior general still hungry for power was noted "recently and is to be noted safely out of the count of generals left and will be more professional and examined, whatever their ferences in outlook, to repair damage done to the armed forces. But this does not mean the will "sit back and let the politicians make mayhem" as of their put it.

Financial Times News

مكتبة الامم

مكتبة الأمل

EAST

Begin's statements over missiles: a smokescreen for Israeli raid

TEL AVIV, June 23 (A.P.) — Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin has reportedly said that his sharp statements on the Lebanese missile crisis served to draw attention away from Israel's plan to bomb the Iraqi nuclear reactor.

Israel Radio reported that Mr. Begin made the statement during a closed-door meeting of parliament's foreign affairs and security committee that surveys the foreign policy issues.

Mr. Begin said the sharp statements threatening to bomb the

Syrian missile batteries in Lebanon drew attention away from the planned air raid on Iraq, the state radio reported.

The crisis with Syria has been festering since April when Syrian troops besieged Israeli-backed Lebanese Christians, and Israeli jets shot down two Syrian helicopters on April 28. The next day the Syrians moved anti-aircraft missiles across the border into eastern Lebanon, and Begin's threats to bomb the missiles sparked fears of a wider Middle East war.

Begin mentions document

Mr. Begin has also told the Israeli parliamentary committee that he has a document proving the United States knew of alleged Iraqi plans to build atomic bombs, another Israeli source said today.

The source, a senior Israeli official who insisted on not being identified, said Mr. Begin made the existence of this document known to members of the parliamentary committee at the briefing yesterday.

The source said it was an American document, classified as top secret. He declined to give any further information, but said Mr. Begin had referred to the document two weeks ago in a letter to President Reagan explaining Israel's June 7 bombing of the Iraqi nuclear reactor.

Syrian press warns France

DAMASCUS, June 23 (R) — The official Syrian press today told French President Francois Mitterrand that close ties with Israel could lead to a break in Arab-French relations.

"If the French administration pursues the pro-Israeli policy, the signs of which are now visible, relations between France and the Arabs will deteriorate and may be broken," the Syrian Baath Party newspaper Al Baath said in a commentary.

"The French government must realise that the Arabs will not stand idle when a country supports Israel's expansionist policy."

It said President Mitterrand should not be affected by his friendships with Israeli leaders. The new French president is regarded here as more sympathetic to Israel than his predecessor Mr. Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

Last weekend he rescinded an order instructing French companies to observe Arab boycott regulations.

Got something on your mind? Let the Jordan Times hear about it!

Assad assails U.S.

DAMASCUS, June 23 (A.P.) — Syrian President Hafez Assad has sharply attacked the United States for supporting Israel and predicted "the U.S. imperialist-Zionist plan to impose Zionist superiority" in the Middle East would be defeated.

President Assad was addressing the opening session of a conference of the World Peace Council, convened here to express "solidarity with Syria and the Palestine revolution."

President Assad said the U.S. was turning Israel and Egypt into a base to spread "imperialist domination" into the area.

"Israel is the tool being used to bring Syria to its knees and destroy Arab steadfastness," Mr. Assad said.

"This explains the latest events and sheds a light on Israel's attitude toward Syria and its forces in Lebanon," Mr. Assad said.

Adding that the "recent threats and the military buildup are aimed at causing the explosion of the whole area."

With the "recent events and threats" Mr. Assad was referring to the crisis with Israel over stationing Syrian anti-aircraft missiles in Lebanon, and Israel's threats to bomb the missiles if they were not withdrawn by Syria. He added that Israel's ultimate aim was to create a Zionist state extending from the Nile to the Euphrates.

"This is the reason for their threats and attacks against Syria and the creation of the so-called missiles crisis," he said.

"I tell you now that the imperialist-Zionists will not succeed in their latest attacks. They will fail as they have failed in the past," he said to the cheers of more than 39 delegates representing leftist groups from 130 countries.

President Assad said he was not underestimating Israel and its power. "I admit it is equipped with the best and latest technology for aggressive purposes. But we have the power of justice and right."

President Assad praised the Soviet Union for its "call for international disarmament and support for the struggling people of the world."

President Assad added that prospects for world peace were "dim in the light of crises created by the imperialists. Let us struggle together for peace, freedom, justice and equality."

Turks export uranium ... but didn't know it

ANFARA, June 23 (R) — Turkish officials are examining a report that coal containing significant quantities of uranium had unknowingly been exported to Romania, a military spokesman has said.

He said the report alleged there was a strong possibility that uranium was present in the coal, mined at Yatagan, near the Aegean coast.

The report was drawn up by the ministry of minerals and natural resources, which sent nuclear physicists to Yatagan to examine the coal.

The newspaper Hürriyet said the scientists found a seam of coal containing uranium. Turkey had exported 1.5 million tonnes of coal to Romania in the past.

The authorities became suspicious when Romania insisted on the low-grade coal when it was offered a higher grade because supplies from Yatagan were interrupted, the paper said.

Israel's barbaric -- Brezhnev

DAMASCUS, June 23 (R) — Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev has said Israeli attacks on Lebanon and Iraq and threats against Syria are leading to greater tension and danger in the Middle East.

In a message to an international conference on solidarity with Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), which opened here yesterday, Mr. Brezhnev described Israel's behaviour as barbaric and insolent.

The Soviet president also renewed his call for an international Middle East peace conference to include the PLO.

The solidarity conference is organised by World Peace Council.

Kennedy: Why blame Israel?

NEW YORK, June 23 (R) — Senator Edward Kennedy accused the Reagan administration last night of conducting an anti-Israel policy following its vote in the U.N. Security Council last week to condemn Israel for bombing an Iraqi nuclear reactor.

In a prepared speech accepting the Scopus award from the American Friends of Hebrew University in Israel, Senator Kennedy said the administration had to abandon its disastrous course of voting to condemn Israel.

"No matter how many months" or years it may take we will turn this anti-Israel policy around," he said.

Instead of assailing Israel, he said, the United States should criticise the failure to forestall European suppliers from providing sensitive nuclear material to Iraq.

Intelligence chief accused of backing Labour Party in Israel's election campaign

TEL AVIV, June 23 (A.P.) — The chief of Israel's spy services has launched a sharp attack in an Israeli newspaper after complaining that classified information was leaking out about the bombing of the Iraqi nuclear reactor.

Writing in the daily Maariv, journalist Uri Dan accused the spy chief of "sticking a knife in the back of" Prime Minister Menachem Begin in order to curry favor with the opposition Labour Party, expecting it to win the June 30 election.

It was believed the first time that the Mossad, Israel's intelligence regarded equivalent of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) had been dragged into an election campaign, and it was one more example of how the June reactor bombing has become an election issue.

Last week the Mossad chief complained about the leaks in an unprecedented newspaper interview, claiming they were jeopardising Israel's intelligence sources and closing options for future activities against Arab nuclear development. He gave no examples or names, but the interview was taken by some as an attack on Mr. Begin for his startling revelation that the Israelis' real target was a secret laboratory beneath the reactor where Iraq allegedly planned to manufacture nuclear bombs.

Mr. Begin mildly reprimanded the Mossad chief for giving an unauthorised interview. No reaction could be obtained since the spy-master's name is banned from publication and the secrecy-shrouded Mossad has no spokesman.

Mr. Dan, who is close to Mr. Begin and is believed to have good intelligence sources, charged that the Mossad chief had been leaking sensitive information to the opposition ever since it began to look as

though the Labour Party might win the election.

Mr. Dan charged that the intelligence boss wanted to "cleanse himself" in the eyes of the Labour leadership which originally gave him the job before Mr. Begin came to power.

Labour has attacked the bombing of the reactor, claiming it was too risky and isolated Israel internationally.

The debate reportedly has even filtered to the army, which is supposed to be above political rivalries. According to reliable sources, when Mr. Begin visited the pilots who bombed the reactor, a long line of cars belonging to the fliers and bearing Labour Party stickers was parked at their airbase.

The gesture was supposed to express. The pilots' resentment that their feat was being exploited as a Likud's achievement.

JORDAN MARKETPLACE

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		Al-Khayyam Restaurant	42910																																			
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ECONOMY

Proposed U.S. tax cuts; Can they meet deadline?

WASHINGTON, June 23 (R) — The Reagan administration stepped up its attack on Democrats in the House of Representatives today, accusing them of trying to subvert President Reagan's economic programme with accounting trickery and stalling tactics.

Treasury Secretary Donald Regan, Budget Director David Stockman and Vice-President George Bush appeared before a meeting of American stock exchange executives to berate House Democrats, who have attempted to alter the president's package of steep budget and tax cuts.

President Reagan is calling for a 25 per cent tax cut spread over three years.

Mr. Regan said it would be "a disgrace" if Congress in general,

and the Democrat-controlled House in particular, failed to enact the president's programme by August 1st previously agreed.

If Congress does not meet the deadline, Mr. Regan said, the president might have to tell it to "stick around in August", when it is scheduled to recess.

Mr. Regan charged that representative Dan Rostenkowski, who presides over the tax-writing House Ways and Means Committee, said Congress might not be able to finish work on the tax bill until the end of September.

"The House ways and means committee seems to be working a three-hour day, three days a week," Mr. Regan said.

"I think maybe they could work a little harder and give the people what they want... a tax bill by August 1."

But addressing the same group later in the day, Mr. Rostenkowski denied he had ever said a tax bill would be that late in coming.

"I want to have a tax bill passed before we (Congress) go home in August," Mr. Rostenkowski said.

Budget Director David Stockman accused House Democrats of playing "score-keeping games" and using "creative accounting" to produce budget reductions that were largely illusory.

He said House committees had reneged on \$19 billion in social programme cuts they had previously agreed to and the administration would seek to restore those cuts on the floor of the House with an amendment to the budget bill.

OPEC maintains voluntary aid system

QUITO, June 23 (R) — The Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) has decided to maintain a voluntary system of contributions to its international development fund, Ecuadorian Finance Minister Cesar Robalino said.

Mr. Robalino said a majority decision was taken at yesterday's one-day meeting of OPEC's finance ministers who administer the fund.

The fund, which in theory has approved resources of \$4 billion, was set up in 1976 to channel surplus oil earnings to the impoverished Third World.

Some OPEC members had attempted to change the system of contributions proposing that they be linked to each country's economic strength.

But Mr. Robalino said the initiative had not prospered and each country would donate what it could when it could.

The meeting also failed to reach a decision on covering a \$500 million shortfall in the fund, Mr. Robalino said. The sum was part of a replenishment of \$1.6 billion agreed to last year but some members including Iran had been unable to fulfil their promised contribution because of economic difficulty.

Mr. Robalino said the meeting had agreed to donate up to \$450 million to the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

But he said OPEC's grant was dependent on industrialised countries donating \$650 million.

If the industrialised countries did not meet this figure, OPEC's donation would be reduced in proportion, he said.

The conference accepted in principle a proposal by Ecuador to establish regional offices of the Vienna-based fund. A final decision would be taken at the ministers' next meeting in May 1982 in Vienna, Mr. Robalino said.

The Algerian meeting

Oil ministers of Algeria, Libya, Gabon and Nigeria decided yesterday to maintain the official sale price of their crude oil at a meeting in the Algerian oasis of Hassi Messaoud.

The Algerian news agency ADS said the ministers had agreed to take all necessary measures to support the price structure.

ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

PLO as IMF observer -- Saudis urge

BAHRAIN, June 23 (R) — Saudi Arabia's finance and national economy minister, Mr. Mohammed Ali Abul Khail, today was quoted as urging observer status for the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The minister told the Saudi newspaper Al-Jazira that Saudi Arabia, as a permanent member of the fund, would place "all its potential in the world economic body in the service of Islamic and Arab countries." The minister's brief statement in the newspaper was carried by the official Saudi press agency. The PLO has been seeking admission to the annual meeting of the IMF-World Bank for two years but the United States has opposed it. Monetary sources in Washington said last week that the IMF and the World Bank had decided to keep the PLO out of their Sept. 27 annual meeting in Washington. Saudi Arabia's quota in the IMF was increased from 1.74 per cent to about 3.5 per cent last March, placing the kingdom sixth after the United States, Britain, West Germany, France and Japan in terms of voting power.

New university for Saudi Arabia

TOKYO, June 23 (R) — Several Japanese companies are interested in Saudi Arabia's plan to build a multi-billion dollar university near Jeddah, industry sources said today. The sources said the 10-year project will cost at least 1,000 billion yen (\$4.5 billion) and include a satellite communication system to relay lectures from universities such as Harvard and Oxford. Japan's Mitsui Company was among several Japanese firms expected to bid for contracts in an international tender planned by the Saudi government, they said. The university is expected to include at least 50 buildings ranging from lecture theatres, dormitories, staff houses and libraries, the sources said. They said it will be built as part of Saudi Arabia's third five-year development programme, which started last year.

Egypt, Swiss banks make arms deal

ZÜRICH, June 23 (R) — Foreign banks in Switzerland are putting together a 600 million Swiss franc (\$294 million) credit to enable Egypt to buy an air defence system, banking sources said here today. The system, to be installed on Egypt's border with Libya, would be supplied by Contraves Italiana, an Italian subsidiary of the Swiss arms and civil engineering company Oerlikon-Buehrle. The credit, which would be of a size rarely seen on the Swiss capital market, has not yet been negotiated in all its details since the contract for the purchase has yet to be finalised, the sources said. Arms deliveries from Switzerland to places deemed as military crisis areas have to be submitted for government approval beforehand, but this does not apply if the material is provided by a foreign subsidiary of a Swiss firm. A spokesman for the foreign ministry in Bern said his ministry was aware of the projected credit but had no comment. There was also no comment from Oerlikon-Buehrle or the Swiss National Bank, to which a capital export of this size would also have to be submitted for approval.

Saccharin allowed for 2 more years

WASHINGTON, June 23 (R) — A senate committee passed legislation yesterday allowing the artificial sweetener saccharin to remain on sale in the U.S. for another two years while scientists study whether it is a cancer risk to humans. The Labour and Human Resources Committee voted unanimously to extend until a moratorium on the food and drug administration's ban of saccharin. The legislation is expected to be passed by the full Senate and a similar bill is expected to be approved by the House of Representatives. The agency decided in 1977 to ban saccharin largely as a result of a Canadian study which showed that it caused cancer in rats. Under U.S. food additive laws, no known carcinogen may be added to foods. But faced with public opposition and scientific controversy over the tests, Congress extended use of the sweetener. After cyclamate was banned in 1969, saccharin became the only non-caloric sweetener widely available.

Thatcher criticised as unemployment rises

LONDON, June 23 (R) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher came under fierce attack from the Labour opposition today when government statistics showed that unemployment in Britain had risen to new record levels.

The total of unemployed increased in June to 2,680,977, or 11.1 per cent of the work force, according to the department of employment. Seasonally adjusted and excluding jobless school-leavers, the total was 2,552,400 or 10.8 per cent.

The Labour opposition spokesman on employment, Mr. Eric Varley, said the latest figures were "horrendous and shameful" and marked a doubling of unemployment since Mrs. Thatcher and the Conservative Party came to power in 1979.

The jobless queues would lengthen still further unless the government changed its catastrophic economic policies, he said.

Labour leader Michael Foot, addressing a Brighton conference of the Transport and General Workers' Union, said the next Labour government would lift the



curse of mass unemployment. Last week Mrs. Thatcher she would stick to her inflationary monetarist despite mounting unemployment. The annual rate of inflation, which has dropped, has slipped 10 per cent.

Poland asks for \$1/2 billion from EEC

LUXEMBOURG, June 23 (R) — Poland has asked European Common Market governments for half a billion dollars in urgent financial assistance to help it service its debts and get new international credits, EEC sources

said today. The Polish requests have been made in the last few days and the governments of Britain, France, West Germany and Italy have all been contacted, the sources said.

European Economic Community (EEC) foreign ministers discussed the Polish requests informally here last night, and EEC sources said Poland would be a major topic at an EEC summit in Luxembourg next Monday and Tuesday.

Dutch Foreign Minister Christoph van der Klauw told journalists after last night's talks that the Polish requests had all been made to the governments separately but he had urged them to coordinate their response on a community basis.

Mr. van der Klauw is president of the EEC Council of Ministers until the end of this month, when the responsibility for coordinating EEC foreign policy moves will be taken over by the British foreign secretary, Lord Carrington.

Dutch diplomatic sources said next week's EEC summit would probably agree on a new aid package for Poland. But they emphasised that the timing had to be handled carefully, ahead of the opening of the Polish Communist Party congress on July 14.

EEC states want to avoid any action which could be taken as provocation by the Soviet Union, and will reaffirm their opposition to any outside intervention in Polish affairs.

In order to keep up pressure on the Soviet Union to abstain from intervening in Poland, the EEC states plan to launch a new initiative to get

Soviet troops to withdraw from Afghanistan, occupied since December 1979.

A proposal now under discussion would be for an international conference to discuss ways of restoring and guaranteeing Afghan independence and sovereignty, to be called at the latest by the autumn, diplomatic sources said.

Meanwhile, international banks will try to reach a compromise here tomorrow that would give Poland some relief from its crushing burden of foreign debt, on which repayments are becoming increasingly difficult for Warsaw.

A group of 19 banks representing Poland's 460 creditor banks will for a second time seek agreement on extending repayments on commercial loans estimated at \$2.37 billion falling due this year, banking sources said.

With debts of \$15 billion to commercial banks, Poland has been pressing for financial relief as it grapples with one of the deepest economic crises in its history and as Moscow keeps up heavy psychological pressure over the democratic reforms of the past year.

In April Warsaw secured an extra eight-year breathing space on repayments due this year of some \$2.6 billion of official loans from 15 Western governments.

JORDAN TELEVISION

- CHANNEL 3
- 5:30 Korta
 - 5:45 Dark Park
 - 6:25 B.J. and the Bear
 - 7:15 Programme Preview
 - 7:30 Local Programme
 - 8:00 News in Arabic
 - 8:30 Arabic series
 - 9:30 Programme on Arts
 - 10:15 Hawaii 5-0
 - 11:15 News in Arabic
- CHANNEL 6
- 6:00 French programme
 - 7:00 News in French
 - 7:30 News in Hebrew
 - 8:30 Comedy
 - 9:10 "Cottage to Let"
 - 10:00 News in English
 - 10:15 Hawaii 5-0

RADIO JORDAN

- 855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM
- 7:00 Sign on
 - 7:01 Morning Show
 - 7:30 News Bulletin
 - 7:40 Morning Show
 - 10:00 Morning Show
 - 10:03 Instrumentals
 - 10:30 30 Minute Theatre
 - 11:00 Signing off
 - 12:00 News Headlines
 - 12:03 Pop Session
 - 13:00 News Summary
 - 13:03 Pop Session
 - 14:00 News Bulletin
 - 14:10 Instrumentals
 - 14:30 Andalucia
 - 15:00 Concert Hour
 - 16:00 News Summary
 - 16:03 Instrumentals
 - 16:30 Old Favourites
 - 17:00 World of Arabian Music
 - 17:30 Pop Session
 - 18:00 News Summary
 - 18:03 Story Time
 - 18:30 Country Music
 - 19:00 News Desk (News Bulletin, Press Review, News Reports)
 - 19:10 News Reports
 - 19:30 Disco
 - 20:30 Evening Show

- 1:00 News Summary
- 21:03 Evening Show
- 21:57 News Headlines
- 22:00 Sign off

BBC WORLD SERVICE

- 639, 720, 1413 KHz
- GMT
- 04:00 Newsdesk 04:30 Country Style 04:45 Financial News 04:55 Reflections 05:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 05:30 The Golden Age of Pop 05:45 The World Today 06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Terry Wogan's Album Time 07:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 07:30 Letter from London 7:40 Book Choice 07:45 Report on Religion 08:00 World News; Reflections 08:15 Peoples' Choice 08:30 Brain of Britain 1981 09:00 World News; British Press Review 09:15 The World Today 09:30 Financial News 09:40 Look Ahead 09:45 America, Europe and the World 10:15 Wimbledon Report 10:30 The Poetry of Europe 11:00 World News; News about Britain 11:15 Listening Post 11:30 Meridian 12:00 Radio News 12:15 Nature Notebook 12:25 The Farming World 12:45 Sports Round-up 13:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 13:30 Radio Theatre: Men at Arms 14:15 Report on Religion 14:30 The New Single Singers 15:00 Radio Newsreel 15:15 Outlook 15:50 Racing from Ascot 16:00 World News; Commentary 16:15 Wimbledon 81 16:45 The World Today 17:00 World News; Listening Post 17:25 One in Ten: Book Choice 17:45 Sports Round-up 18:00 World News; News about Britain 18:15 Radio Newsreel 18:30 Top Twenty 19:00 Outlook: News Summary 19:30 Stock Market Report; Look Ahead 19:45 Theme and Variations 20:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 20:30 Assignment 21:00 Network UK 21:15 Wimbledon Report 21:30 Jazz for the Asking 22:00 World News; The World Today 22:25 Book Choice; Financial News 22:40 Reflections 22:45 Sports Round-up 23:00

World News; Commentary 23:15

One in Ten 23:30 Top Twenty

VOICE OF AMERICA

- GMT
- 03:30 The Breakfast Show; 06:30 News, pop music, features, listeners' questions. 17:00 News Roundup; reports, opinion, analyses. 17:30 Dateline 18:00 Special English: news, feature "Space and Man." 18:30 Now Music USA 19:00 News Roundup; reports, opinion, analyses. 19:30 VOA Magazine: Americana, science, culture, letters. 20:00 Special English: news 20:15 Music USA (Jazz) 21:00 VOA World Report 22:00 News, Correspondents' reports, background features, media comments, analyses.

AMMAN AIRPORT

- ARRIVALS:
- 7:40 Cairo (EA)
 - 8:30 Karachi (PIA)
 - 8:45 Cairo
 - 8:55 Agaba
 - 9:30 Jeddah
 - 9:40 Kuwait
 - 9:45 Dubai, Muscat
 - 9:55 Beirut
 - 10:00 Dhahran
 - 10:05 Abu Dhabi
 - 11:40 Cairo (EA)
 - 13:00 Bucharest, Larnaca
 - 13:45 (Tarom)
 - 14:00 Rhodes
 - 15:05 Jeddah (SV)
 - 15:35 Larnaca (CY)
 - 16:30 Kuwait (KAC)
 - 16:35 Cairo
 - 16:35 Athens
 - 17:00 Bangkok
 - 17:35 Zurich (SR)
 - 17:40 Copenhagen, Athens
 - 17:55 Cairo
 - 18:00 London
 - 18:30 Rome, Damascus (IA)
 - 19:05 Frankfurt (LH)
 - 19:10 Cairo (EA)
 - 20:00 Beirut (MEA)
 - 20:55 London (BA)
 - 22:05 Kuwait (KAC)
 - 22:40 Cairo (EA)
 - 01:00 Baghdad

DEPARTURES:

- 3:30 Cairo
 - 5:45 Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)
 - 7:00 Agaba
 - 7:15 Beirut
 - 8:05 Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)
 - 8:55 Cairo
 - 9:25 Beirut (MEA)
 - 9:30 Frankfurt (PIA)
 - 9:25 Beirut (MEA)
 - 19:00 London (BA)
 - 10:10 Rome (MEA)
 - 10:30 Rhodes
 - 11:00 Vienna, N. York, Houston
 - 11:10 Athens
 - 11:30 Cairo
 - 12:20 Athens, Copenhagen (SK)
 - 12:40 Cairo (EA)
 - 13:00 Cairo
 - 14:25 Larnaca, Bucharest
 - 15:00 Jeddah (SV)
 - 16:00 Larnaca (CY)
 - 16:30 Kuwait (KAC)
 - 18:50 Abu Dhabi
 - 19:00 Kuwait
 - 19:10 Bahrain, Doha
 - 19:20 Dhahran
 - 19:50 Jeddah
 - 20:00 Cairo
 - 20:30 Cairo (EA)
 - 21:00 Dubai, Ras Al Khaima
 - 21:55 Baghdad
 - 01:00 Rawalpindi (BA)
- EMERGENCIES
- DOCTORS:
- Amman: Yousef Rashid (—) Abdulaziz Abu Khalaf 22520/63552
- Zarqa: Bahaa' aldeen Al Khashif (—)
- Irbid: Radwan Al Sa'ad 73877
- PHARMACIES:
- Amman: Al Salam 36330 Um Uthainab 813320 Al Salek 23157 Salameh 56779

Zarqa:

- Al-Geria (—)
- Irbid: Wardah
- TAXIS: Khalid 23230 Al Shahid 23715 Rania 25094 Sultan 51998

CULTURAL CENTRES

- American Centre 41520
- British Council 36147-8
- French Cultural Centre 37069
- Goethe Institute 41993
- Soviet Cultural Centre 42083
- Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
- Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
- Haya Arts Centre 67195
- Al Hussein Youth City 67181
- Y.W.C.A. 41793
- Y.W.M.A. 64251
- Amman Municipal Library 36111
- University of Jordan Library 84355/84366

SERVICE CLUBS

- Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
- Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
- Rotary Club. Meetings every Thursday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.
- Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

MUSEUMS

- Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 23316
- Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as

costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed on Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabal Luweibdeh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays Tel. 30128.

PRAYER TIMES

- Fajr 2:49
- Sunrise 4:31
- Dhuhr 11:38
- 'Asr 3:19
- Maghreb 6:47
- 'Isha 8:29

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

- Saudi riyal 97.598
- Lebanese pound 7278.1

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

- Ambulance (government) 75111
- Civil Defence rescue 61111
- Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) 36381-2
- Municipal water service (emergency) 37111-3
- Police headquarters 39141
- Najdah roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency 21111, 37777
- Airport information (ALIA) 92205/92206
- Radio Television 73111
- Radio Jordan 74111

SYRIAN POUND

- 57.2
- Iraqi dinar 7107
- Kuwaiti dinar 1184.311
- Egyptian pound 3981/2
- Qatari riyal 91.5
- UAE dirham 90.9
- Omani riyal 960/5
- U.S. dollar 334
- U.K. sterling 668.4/4
- W. German mark 141.2
- Swiss franc 162.6/1

ITALIAN LIRE

- 28.5
- French franc 59.4
- Dutch guilder 126.9/1
- Swedish crown 66.5
- Belgium franc 86.5
- Japanese yen 150.1

FIRSTAID, FIRE, POLICE

- Firstaid, fire, police 2
- Fire headquarters 2
- Cablegram or telegram 2

MARKET PRICES

- Tomatoes 70
- Eggplant 150
- Potatoes (imported) 120
- Marrows (small) 130
- Marrows (large) 70
- Cucumbers (small) 250
- Cucumbers (large) 160
- Faggoos 100
- Peas 350
- Okra (Green) 350
- Okra (Red) 180
- Miloukhiyah 90
- Hot Green Pepper 380
- Chillies 120
- Onions (dry) 90
- Garlic 160
- Carrots 90
- Potatoes (local) 140
- Grape leaves 280
- Bananas 260
- Apples (African, Japanese) 410
- Apples (American, Chilean, Red) 470
- Apples (American, Chilean, Green) 430
- Apples (Double Red) 270
- Apples (Starken) 300
- Kelebs 120
- Water Melons 300
- Plums (Red) 110
- Plums (Yellow) 210
- Apricots 250
- Cherries 380
- Lemons 370
- Oranges (Valencia, Waxed) 210
- Oranges (Waxed) 150
- Grapefruit 150

مكتبة الامم

مكذبات الأمل

SPORTS NEWS BRIEFS

Leonard to defend his WBC title

HOUSTON, June 23 (R) — World Boxing Council (WBC) welterweight champion Sugar Ray Leonard wound up his sparring sessions yesterday in preparation for his bid to win the World Boxing Association (WBA) light-middleweight title from Ugandan Ayub Kalule at the Houston Astrodome on Thursday.

Fields is back in custody

LOS ANGELES, June 23 (A.P.) — Former boxing promoter Ross Fields also known as Harold Smith, is back in custody after a judge changed his mind and revoked the \$10,000 bail set two weeks ago.

3 centuries in 4 innings for Abbas

LONDON, June 23 (R) — Pakistan test cricketer Zaheer Abbas cracked his third century in four innings as Gloucestershire hammered English County Championship opponents Hampshire yesterday.

Soviets angry with Olafsson

MOSCOW, June 23 (R) — The Soviet Chess Federation yesterday rebuked the president of the International Chess Federation (FIDE), Fridrik Olafsson, for postponing this year's World Championship final between Anatoly Karpov and Viktor Korchnoi.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN
Pass? What do you bid now?
Q4—East-West vulnerable, as South you hold: ♠1083 ♥43 ♦KQJ6 ♣Q1043

Seeds tumble at Wimbledon

WIMBLEDON, June 23 (A.P.) — Chris Evert Lloyd, favourite for the Wimbledon women's singles title, began her bid today by easily defeating Australian left-hander Chris O'Neil 6-3, 6-0.

Lloyd played from the baseline and treated the centre court crowd to an immaculate display of ground strokes.

Three of her main rivals for the title also won in straight sets. Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia, seeded No. 2, had most trouble. She defeated Corinne Vanier, the 17-year-old French left-hander, 6-3, 7-5 and showed no visible signs of the back injury that has been bothering her in the last 10 days.

Fourth-seeded Martina Navratilova, who won here in 1978 and 1979, downed American Joyce Portman 6-4, 6-0.

Andrea Jaeger, the pony-tailed 16-year-old prodigy from the U.S. cruised past Nerida Gregory of Australia 6-1, 6-1. Jaeger is seeded fifth.

It was another hot, sunny day and thousands swarmed around the grounds of the All-England Club. The second day of the tournament is traditionally ladies' day, but 17 first-round men's singles matches had been left uncompleted from yesterday and had to be fitted into the schedule.

O'Neil, a tall, willowy player, showed more aggressive tactics than Lloyd. But it did her little good. She went eagerly to the net looking for volleys, but the American, playing from the baseline,

passed her repeatedly. Mandlikova appeared heading for a quick victory. But the French girl fought back to knot the second set at 5-5. Serving from the advantage court, Vanier played Mandlikova's backhand and the winner of the Australian and French Open titles, had problems.

Then Mandlikova put on the pressure and finished off the match with a superb backhand service return down the line.

Three seeds were beaten during a surprising first day of upsets at the Wimbledon yesterday. Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia, the fastest-rising player in the world over the past year and seeded fourth here, was the biggest name to fall. He went down 4-6, 6-3, 6-4, 1-6, 6-3 to Australian Charlie Fancutt, a qualifier who is ranked only 194th in the world.

Ninth-seeded Victor Pecci of Paraguay crashed 7-6, 6-0, 6-0 in a woful display against American Bill Scanlon, while another American outsider, Eric Fromm, eliminated number 13 seed Yannick Noah of France 6-4, 6-4, 6-3.

Two big servers who came through were South African Kevin Curren and American Victor Amaya. These two could clash in the third round for a match against Borg, though Curren will have to beat American 16th seed Vitas Gerulaitis first.

Third-seeded American Jimmy Connors easily beat his compatriot Dick Stockton, 6-1, 6-2, 6-4. The sixth, seventh and eighth seeds, Americans Brian Teacher, Brian Gottfried and Roscoe Tanner, all won easily.

Baseball strike expected to last for two months

NEW YORK, June 23 (A.P.) — Cincinnati Reds pitcher Tom Seaver, a negotiator for the major League Players Association, says he expects the 12-day-old baseball strike to last more than two months.

Federal mediator Kenneth Moffett, who had just helped avoid a nationwide air controllers' strike, called yesterday for another negotiating session between the striking players and management's Player Relations Committee, headed by Ray Grebey. But, three hours later, Moffett cancelled the session.

"I just had a change of heart," said Moffett. "I needed more time to think about things. I might do something in the next day or two."

The players are striking over the owners' implementation of a rule they say limits their ability to

move between teams. Players can become "free agents" by playing five years with one baseball team and allowing their contract to expire. The owners' new rule requires teams hiring free agents to give a major league player to the free agent's former team in compensation.

"If you add up all the things that are going on, it only leads to one conclusion: The owners are not trying to break the union, but they're trying to severely weaken it," Seaver said.

"My expectations now are the worst," Seaver said. "It's been awful. Absolutely nothing has been done. There has been no reason for any hope."

Asked if he expected the strike to last longer than two months, Seaver said, "at least."

Sweden have to beat Portugal to survive

STOCKHOLM, June 23 (R) — Portugal, already favourites to qualify for the World Soccer Cup finals in Spain next year, will not underestimate Sweden when they clash in a European qualifying group six tie tomorrow.

The Portuguese scored a morale-boosting 2-0 win over Spain on Saturday, but manager Julio Pereira said he had a lot of respect for the Swedes, who beat Northern Ireland 1-0 on June 3. "I know too much about Swedish soccer to expect an easy win, and we'll be happy with one point," Pereira said.

Scotland head of group at present with eight points from five games followed by the Irish with six points from the same number of matches.

But Portugal are nicely placed just one point behind the Irish

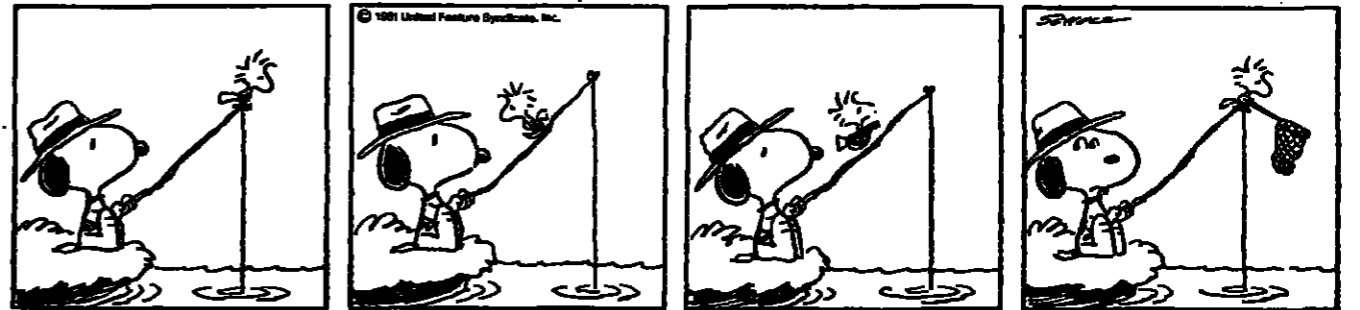
with two games in hand. Sweden, despite that victory over Northern Ireland have just four points from five outings and a defeat tomorrow will end their interest in the tournament.

But coach Lars Arnesson is confident the Swedes can shock their powerful visitors. "The Portuguese normally play better in front of their home fans, but playing away is a completely different thing," said Arnesson, noting that Portugal lost in Northern Ireland in an earlier game.

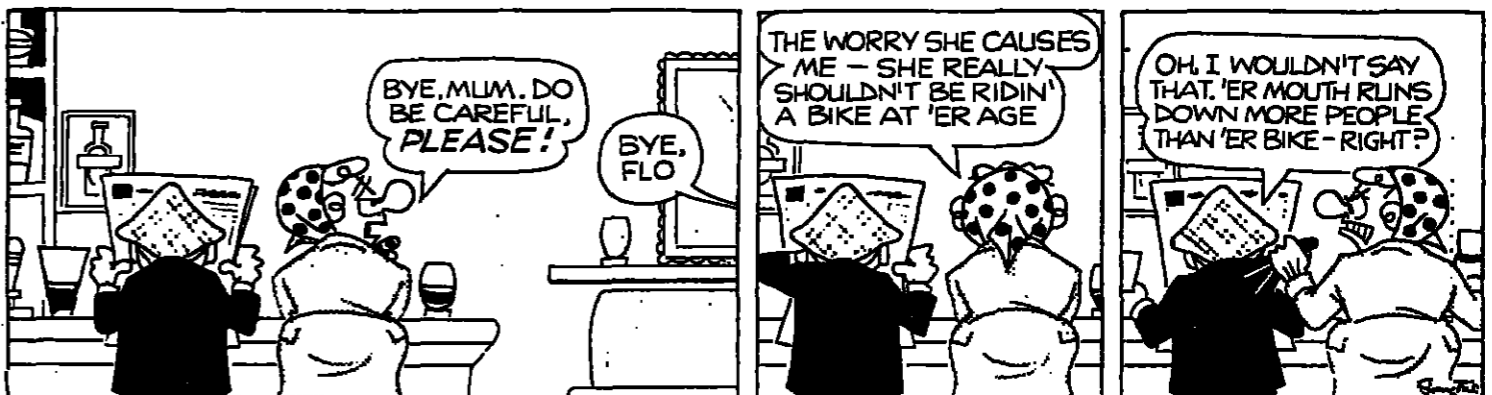
Sweden will miss the strength of Hasse Borg in midfield. Borg, who scored the winner against the Northern Irish from a penalty, was later sent off after a scuffle with Terry Cochrane, who was also shown the red card of dismissal.

Portugal, too, will be under-strength as captain Humberto and star striker Jordao, who have scored all their goals in the tournament to date, will be missing from their line-up.

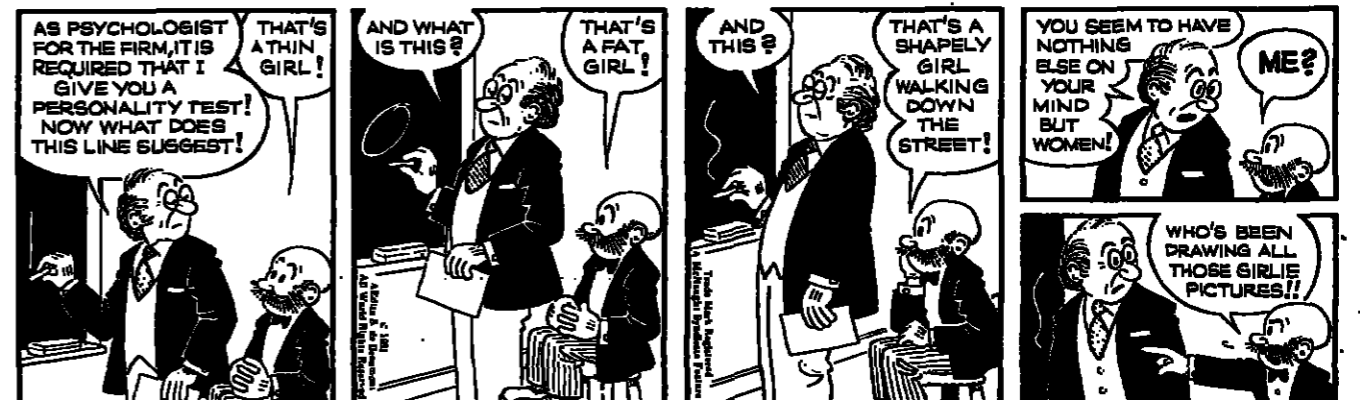
Peanuts



Andy Capp



Mutt 'n' Jeff



FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1981

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A day when you would be wise to conform to that which has proven to be successful in the past. Don't take any risks at this time and be sure to keep promises you have made.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Make sure you handle current duties before taking on a new project, be it at home or elsewhere. Make plans for the future.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Being with congenials is wise now since others could get you into some kind of trouble. Be more active.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) An associate may be in a bad mood and may want to argue or complain. Avoid this by keeping busy at your own duties.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) A good time to contact allies and make plans to have a brighter future. Steer clear of one who is jealous of you.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Try to cut down on unnecessary expenses. Financial experts can be most helpful if you contact them now.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Take steps to improve your health and then delve into new interests that can help add to present abundance.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Plan how to make your life more orderly, in both business and personal realms. Use extreme caution in travel today.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Discuss future aims with trusted friends. Try to be more thrifty than you have in the past. Express happiness.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Talk with higher-ups early in the day and get the backing you want. A misstep could prove costly at this time.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Find a better method under which to operate in the future and get better results. Allies can be helpful now.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Concentrate on your own duties today instead of worrying about others. Exercise care in handling financial affairs.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) There are opportunities for you to get ahead if you prepare for them now. Follow your hunches which are accurate now.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be concerned with big ventures while not being practical, so teach to get feet on the ground. Give the best education you can afford and life becomes a successful one. Teach to pay more attention to detail.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE BETTER HALF. By Vinson. A cartoon showing a man and a woman at a table. The man says 'This explains it, Chapter 11, Cooking With Wine.'

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee. A word game where you unscramble letters to form words. Includes a cartoon of a dentist and the text 'WHAT YOU HAVE TO TAKE IN ORDER TO BECOME A DENTIST.'

THE Daily Crossword by William Newland

A crossword puzzle grid with clues. Clues include: ACROSS 1 Tjansassent, 5 Place for a belt, 10 RX datum, 14 Theban deity, 15 Between: prof., 18 Champagne, 17 Delaware, 19 Spragistic, 20 Complete, 21 Family identifier, 23 Coder, 25 That time, 26 Uttered, 29 - ear (im-provised), 32 River of Hesse, 33 BB, 35 Overmuch, 36 Menu entry, 37 Teachers' org., 38 Panzer, 39 Resinous substance, 40 Draw and Terry, 43 To- (just so), 44 Smoker's need, 46 Bank sides, 48 Climb, in a way, 49 Buffalo's waterfront, 50 Went to, 54 Translate, 56 Froth, 58 Hawaii, 61 Prior, 62 Submarine, 63 Piccadilly, 64 Certain grasses, 65 Koussou-vitzky, 66 Fender woe, 12 Walt Perry's creator, 13 Set foot, 18 One there, 21 Aboveboard, 24 Overshirts, 27 Think-tank output, 28 Georgia, 29 Laura La-, 30 Gaffe, 31 Johns, 34 Trevino, 38 Gifted, 40 Home of potash, 41 Four-wheeled, 42 Saw-toothed, 45 Written exercises, 47 Perjures, 50 Great distance, 51 Show biz award, 52 Cuxhaven's river, 53 French window, 55 Display courage, 56 Town near Windsor, 57 Take it easy, 60 Crone.

A crossword puzzle grid with numbers 1 through 66 indicating the starting points for the clues.

WORLD

ANZUS unites against Russia but differs on Middle East

WELLINGTON, June 23 (R) — The United States, Australia and New Zealand stressed the importance of their alliance today in view of what they termed Soviet threats, but expressed differences on some issues at the end of a two-day meeting.

A constant theme of the talks between U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and foreign ministers Brian Talboys of New Zealand and Tony Street of Australia was that the 30-year-old ANZUS alliance was as relevant now, because of dangers posed by Moscow, as it was when it was formed to guard against a resurgence of Japanese militarism.

The closing communique today said that increased international tension following Soviet intervention in Afghanistan had enhanced the relevance of the alliance.

Mr. Haig said in a dinner speech last night that ANZUS was the "spinal column" of peace and stability in the Pacific, and was more important now than at its inception.

At a closing press conference today, he said that throughout his two-week Far Eastern tour there was a growing consensus that the greatest threat to peace and stability has been the growing aggression and encroachment of the Soviet Union into the area, both directly and through proxies.

But agreement on the dangers said to be posed by Moscow did not conceal differences of emphasis on some issues.

One of the most notable appeared to be how to persuade Vietnam to withdraw its 200,000 troops from Kampuchea.

During his foreign tour Mr. Haig has been advocating increased efforts to isolate Vietnam politically and economically if it does not withdraw from Kampuchea. Diplomatic sources said that during the talks Mr. Talboys had expressed concern that putting too much pressure on Vietnam might drive it further into the arms of Moscow.

This difference of opinion appeared to be reflected in the final

communiqué, which contained none of the tough anti-Vietnamese rhetoric used by Mr. Haig earlier on his tour.

It called for an early political settlement leading to a neutral, non-aligned Kampuchea, but made no mention of the Vietnamese troops in the country.

Mr. Haig denied that the communiqué had been diluted in response to Mr. Talboys' concern, and said his acceptance of the mildly-worded communiqué did not change the U.S. position.

There were also differences over whether Australia and New Zealand should retain air and army units in Singapore and Malaysia indefinitely. Mr. Haig said the presence of the units was important politically but the other two

ministers said an indefinite commitment would create problems.

Both Australia and New Zealand expressed concerns that participation in a proposed U.S.-sponsored Middle East peacekeeping force could damage their trade and diplomatic interests among Arab countries.

Mr. Haig, who virtually ruled out American command of the Sinai force, said Washington was very anxious to have New Zealand and Austria participate.

Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser, a staunch U.S. ally, is believed to be eager to help in the Sinai force if Australian concerns can be allayed. But participation by New Zealand is less likely, informed sources said.

If Vietnam was spared from tough rhetoric, Moscow was not. The final communiqué warned against soviet interference in Poland, condemned the Kremlin's intervention in Afghanistan and urged increased military efforts to meet the Soviet challenge.

Brezhnev warns West of nuclear risk, calls for early resumption of talks

MOSCOW, June 23 (R) — Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev called on the West today to resume arms limitation talks and said the risk of nuclear conflict was growing every day.

Mr. Brezhnev, speaking at the opening of a two-day session of the Supreme Soviet (parliament), accused the United States of forcing an arms race unprecedented in scale and evading arms limitation negotiations.

Reading an appeal by the Supreme Soviet to world parliaments, he said: "The risk of nuclear conflict increases with every day lost for negotiations."

"The solution of vital problems confronting each people and all peoples is being shelved. Time does not wait."

"All those who through their



Leonid Brezhnev

actions encourage the arms race... or who just close their eyes to the danger threatening the world today are, in fact, pushing mankind towards an abyss."

He implicitly criticised the West for rejecting his proposals, at the Communist Party Congress in February, for a moratorium on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe.

Today's speech was the third in two weeks by the Kremlin leader charging that the U.S. was not interested in resuming talks on limiting weapons.

His comments appeared designed to put pressure on West European governments to reconsider a 1979 NATO decision to deploy new U.S. missiles in 1983 if Washington and Moscow do not agree on limiting them.

The West German, British and Italian governments have already agreed on deployment of the missiles on their territory, but Belgium and the Netherlands have postponed a final decision until December.

Washington says 'not yet'

On the other hand, in Washington, Eugene Rostow, President Reagan's nominee as arms control chief, said the United States would not be ready to open strategic arms negotiations with the Soviet Union for at least nine months.

Mr. Rostow suggested the U.S. should seek in renewed SALT (Strategic Arms Limitation) talks to reduce nuclear arsenals rather than merely limit them. He cast

Hundreds reported killed in tribal clashes in Ghana

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast, June 23 (Agencies) — Hundreds of people, including children, have been killed in fighting at Bimbilla in eastern Ghana, Accra Radio said today.

The radio, monitored in Abidjan, said members of a "rescue regiment" had been flown from Accra to deal with the situation.

The radio did not give any explanation for the reported fighting between the Cocomba and Nanumba tribesmen that live near the border with Togo in West Africa.

At the end of April, however, similar clashes in the same region were reported to have resulted in several hundred deaths. At the time Radio Accra said the fighting erupted over a question of land distribution.

About 600 people were killed in the earlier fighting that took place in the same area, which lies about 375 kilometres north of Accra, Ghana's capital, official Togolese sources said last month.

Quoting refugee accounts, the sources said about 1,000 people fled from Bimbilla into nearby Togo.

The Togolese sources said the fighting in April and May appeared to have been started by the murder of a Nanumba chief's son by the son of a Kokomba chief.

7 Red Brigades nabbed

TURIN, Italy, June 23 (A.P.) — Seven members of the Red Brigades were arrested in this northern city as police continued a

reinforced crackdown on the left-wing urban guerrilla group, authorities reported today.

Police also discovered in downtown Turin a terrorist hideout, in which propaganda literature and several documents listing a number of possible targets of terrorist attacks were found.

Those arrested, including three women were charged with membership in armed bands and illegal possession of arms. Three other alleged Red Brigades members were identified and being sought, police sources reported.

According to police sources those caught were trying to reorganise Red Brigades activities in this Italian auto capital. Some suspected terrorists have turned state's evidence, and the information they have given police has resulted in arrests that have thinned the ranks of the guerrilla group in recent months.

Meanwhile, Red Brigades terrorists claimed the bombing of a tanker in the courtyards of Oto Melva, the large Italian state-controlled arms manufacturer in the port city of La Spezia.

Authorities reported that an overnight explosion damaged the tank while another time device failed to explode.

Leaflets signed by the Red Brigades were found on the scene of the blast.

5 Americans declared persona non grata in Zambia for alleged CIA connections

LUSAKA, June 23 (R) — Zambia has ordered two United States diplomats to leave the country, and it accused the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) of thinking about installing a new government in Lusaka.

The foreign affairs ministry said in a statement telefaxed to the Reuters office in Lusaka last night that first secretaries John Finney and Michael O'Brien must leave Zambia by within 48 hours.

No specific allegations were made against them, but three other U.S. diplomats and an American businessman, all out of the country, were declared persona non grata for their alleged involvement in CIA activities. Frederick Lundahl, one of the diplomats, was recently expelled from Mozambique for alleged CIA activities.

Wesley Egan, deputy chief of mission at the U.S. embassy, told Reuters: "This is apparently a de-

cision the government of Zambia has taken and they should be the people you ask (for comment). This is an issue between two governments and, at this point, I have no further comment."

A spokesman for President Kenneth Kaunda said he had nothing to add to the foreign ministry statement.

The statement also said that Webster Kayi Lumbwe, a Zambian working for the ministry's Africa desk political section, had been detained and charged with working for the CIA since January, 1979.

The statement said Zambia and the U.S. had long enjoyed close and friendly relations with no cause for anxiety.

"However, of late, some American diplomats have engaged in practices which are not in line with the normal activities of diplomats," it added.

The statement said the CIA had a number of interests in Zambia, including military hardware and the views of senior political and military leaders.

"The CIA also had examined 'the possibility of an alternative leadership in the country,'" the statement said.

"A combination of a senior army officer and Frederick Ithuba was discussed in CIA quarters."

Mr. Ithuba, chairman of the Zambia Congress of Trade Uni-

Spaniards allowed to divorce

MADRID, June 23 (R) — The Spanish Congress, in a vote highlighting divisions within the ruling Communist Party, reintroduced divorce more than 40 years after it was abolished by the late dictator Francisco Franco.

The law will come into effect next month, and extra courts will be set up this summer to face an expected flood of 500,000 suits.

The Congress (lower house) vote ended the bill's difficult year-long passage through parliament, marked by a vehement opposition campaign from the powerful Roman Catholic Church.

Differences between Christian and Social Democrats within the majority Union of the Democratic Centre (UCD) came to light when some UCD deputies sided with the left-wing opposition to reject a restrictive amendment by 162 votes to 128.

The amendment, empowering magistrates to refuse divorce when they believed it could seriously harm the children or one of the spouses, was opposed by the Social Democrats.

Apart from Ireland, also predominantly Roman Catholic, Spain was the only major European country without a divorce law.

Pope is better

ROME, June 23 (R) — Pope John Paul, suffering from a mild chest infection after last month's assassination attempt, spent a quiet night and continues to improve, hospital sources said today.

They said doctors would carry out more tests to determine the cause of the infection, which brought the 61-year-old pontiff back into hospital on Saturday.

The tests would be carried out in the Pope's room on the 10th floor of the Gemelli Hospital, they added.

Vatican Secretary of State Agostino Casaroli visited the Pope for about half an hour today, Vatican sources said.

During the Pope's illness Cardinal Casaroli has taken charge of Vatican affairs but reports to him regularly, they added.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Racial attacks in London increase

LONDON, June 23 (A.P.) — A Nigerian-born black who was stabbed to death by three white youths in South London was a victim of a racial killing and the latest in a string of attacks on non-whites, police say. "It would be foolish to believe that this was anything other than a racial attack," Detective Chief Superintendent Peter Bradbury told reporters. Fenton Ishiq Ogbu 25, was slain in a fish restaurant in the Peckham quarter Saturday night about an hour after 500 mainly black youngsters rampaged through the area. They attacked police, smashed shop windows and looted several stores. Police made 30 arrests. The Ogbu killing kept racial tension in London high following last April's four nights of rioting in the non-white ghetto in the centre London's mixed Brixton district. Supt. Bradbury disclosed it has been other racial attacks by young whites, including stabbing of another young black who was hospitalised with serious injuries last Thursday. A 50-year-old Pakistani immigrant, A. Azim, was stabbed to death in the south London district of Vauxhall three weeks ago. Friends said he had been threatened with death by the ultra-rightist National Front, but police declined comment. Meantime, two Asians, one a 40-year-old physiotherapist, have been killed in the English Midlands City of Coventry recent weeks amid growing racial hostility in the city. Police have reported arson attacks on Asian places of worship in the homes and clubs in recent weeks. The government funded Community Relations Council reported 55 serious attacks on whites between February and mid-June.

Independence for Tibet demanded

NEW DELHI, June 23 (A.P.) — A Tibetan exile organisation declared today that independence for Tibet is a prerequisite settlement of the China-India border conflict and friendly relations between the two big Asian countries, according to a statement by the executive committee of the Tibetan Youth Congress directed at the visit to India starting Friday of Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua. "Any solution to the complex question of Sino-Indian border conflict found during the upcoming visit of the Chinese foreign minister will be a temporary patchwork," said the statement issued by Cur Vice-President Jamyang Norbu. "The independence of Tibet is the only key to solution to a restoration of friendly and relations between India and China," it added, asserting that and understanding between the two are "not possible without issue of Tibet unsettled." The statement demanded anew China agree to an internationally supervised plebiscite in called for by the Dalai Lama, the Tibetan spiritual leader in exile in India. The youth group, which is more militantly spoken than the Dalai Lama, said, "The question of Tibet is settled only directly with Tibetans led by His Holiness the 14th and with nobody else." Mr. Huang Hua's visit has viewed here as a step to settlement of issues unresolved since 1962 China-India border war. India is demanding the return of 36,000 square kilometres territory. The Dalai Lama and his followers fled from Lhasa, the Tibetan capital, to India, when Chinese forces crushed a Tibetan insurrection, after began to colonise Tibet.

Security deteriorating in West Nile

KAMPALA, June 23 (A.P.) — Security in the troubled West Nile region of northwestern Uganda is deteriorating as mutinous soldiers abandon their posts, travellers arriving in the capital of Kampala said. They said that about 1,000 soldiers have moved from their garrisons at Koboko, the district capital of Arua (kilometres) northwest of Kampala. The soldiers complained of lack of food, supplies, and pay for the last three and months. Relief agencies report thousands of civilians have fled Arua, fleeing into the bush or crossing into Zaire (kilometres) away. An estimated 250,000 people fled the West Nile last October after a guerrilla incursion from Zaire. Sudan allegedly prompted massive retaliation against civilian government soldiers and militia. There has been no official comment on the latest reported disturbances, but the government newspaper, Uganda Times, reported that Ugandan and Sudanese officials have ended three days of border talks in the southern Sudanese regional capital of Juba, about 160 kilometres from the Ugandan border. The report did not elaborate on the details of the discussions.

In letter smuggled out of prison

IRA convicts call for march by tens of thousands in Belfast

BELFAST, June 23 (A.P.) — Members of the Irish Republican Army (IRA), in a letter smuggled out of prison, are calling on their supporters to march on Belfast by the tens of thousands Sunday to support the IRA hunger-strike.

Sinn Fein, the legal political arm of the outlawed IRA's Provisional wing, said the letter was signed by 450 inmates at the Maze Prison and the women's jail in Armagh.

"The presence of thousands on the streets can help shift the British government," the letter said.

A seventh IRA member in the Maze 27-year-old Michael James Devine, joined the prison fast yesterday British authorities said. The hunger-striker is demanding treatment as political prisoners and pledging to starve themselves to death unless the British yield.

The government says conceding would make the prisons a training academy for terrorists, encourage every criminal to enlist in the IRA and legitimise the guerrillas' war to submerge Northern Ireland's Protestant majority in the 90-per cent-Catholic Irish Republic.

Mr. Devine is serving 12 years for possession of firearms and ammunition. The IRA, claiming that hundreds of prisoners are ready to fast to the death, says one more prisoner will join the hunger-strike each week.

In Dublin, the capital of the Irish Republic, the court of criminal appeal set July 9 for the hanging of IRA member Peter Rodgers, who was convicted of killing a detective who found explosives and weapons in a van Mr. Rodgers was driving. But the death sentence is expected to be commuted to a long prison term.

Indians commemorate Sanjay

NEW DELHI, June 23 (A.P.) — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, marking the first anniversary of the death of her politically powerful son Sanjay, warned Indians today to guard against "forces" trying to weaken the fabric of national unity.

Without identifying the "forces," Mrs. Gandhi said they were trying to stir divisive tendencies and sow seeds of despondency in an effort to weaken the national government and topple state governments.

cremated June 24, 1980, the day after he plunged to his death at the controls of a stunt plane in the capital.

Prior to his death, Sanjay had wielded enormous political power as a member of parliament, head of the youth wing of the ruling Congress Party, and most importantly, as his mother's closest aide and confidant.

Mrs. Gandhi also used the occasion to defend her 17-month-old government, saying there were many impediments to speedy progress such as the current attempts to organise a railway strike.

Recalling Sanjay's success in moulding the youth wing of the party into a strong political force, the prime minister urged Indian youth to channel their energies into constructive purposes, which she said would contribute greatly to India's development efforts and help bring about social betterment.

Mrs. Gandhi and her family joined hundreds of Youth Congress workers in offering floral tributes to Sanjay at his memorial. Sanjay's widow, Menaka, their 15-month-old son Tarun Feroze, his brother Rajiv and Rajiv's wife, Sonia, were in attendance. Youth Congress President Ghulam Nabi Azad presented Menaka with a commemorative stamp honouring Sanjay which the Indian post office issued for the anniversary.



Sanjay Gandhi

This amounted to "weakening the strength and unity of the nation," she said at a Sanjay Gandhi memorial ceremony.

Mrs. Gandhi spoke at a rally opposite the site where Sanjay was

There are 2 million Afghans in Pakistan, Islamabad says

ISLAMABAD, June 23 (A.P.) — More than two million Afghan refugees have registered with the Pakistani government. Nearly one-third of them during the first five months of 1981, according to official figures released today.

A report issued by the Islamabad office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) said an average of 131,087 Afghans were registering each month so far this year, more than a 50 per cent increase from the 1980 monthly average of 88,479.

It gave no explanation for the upsurge, but there has been heavy Soviet bombing in Afghan provinces bordering Pakistan, most recently in Fandahar.

Although 2,083,688 Afghans have registered, the UNHCR and the Pakistani government agreed to estimate 1981 assistance requirements on the basis of 1.7 million beneficiaries, it said.

A U.N. official explained that the lower figure represented the number of Afghans believed in refugee camps, excluding those living on their own in cities or with relatives.

The report said the figures were supplied by the Pakistani government. Last month, some U.N. field workers doubted the accuracy of the Pakistani statistics and said checks in places including South Waziristan indicated the number of refugees might be inflated.

Pakistani refugee officials denied any exaggeration and said the number actually was understated because of a lag in registration.

However, a U.N. administrator today disclosed that the top Pakistani refugee official in South Waziristan, the northwest frontier province, was removed for alleged "malpractices" in May. An early July meeting between UNHCR and Pakistani refugee officials has been scheduled to discuss ways to confirm registration statistics and curb misappropriation of relief supplies, said Nguyen Tang Camb, the UNHCR deputy chief of mission.

Squatters, police clash in W. Berlin

BERLIN, June 23 (A.P.) — Police arrested 173 demonstrators after a night of street battles and vandalism in several areas of West Berlin, a police spokesman said today.

The disturbances broke an uneasy peace of several weeks and came a day after police had raided an apartment occupied by squatters and searched three others.

An estimated 12,000 squatters, protesting against a shortage of low-cost housing, occupy more than 140 buildings in West Berlin. Fights between squatters and police broke out regularly late last year and early this year, but the city has been relatively peaceful in recent months as police stepped efforts to evict the youths.

Police gave no details of injuries in the latest fighting. A spokesman said some policemen were cut by

glass fragments when rocks and paint bottles were thrown at their car.

In the Kreuzberg district, a stronghold of the squatters, youths overturned a construction vehicle and blocked a street, the spokesman said.

Windows were shattered in banks, department stores and furniture stores, and some buildings were smeared with paint, he said. Vandals set a steam shovel on fire near the city, and several fires were reported elsewhere.

Egon Franke, chairman of the local police union, blamed the unrest on the former liberal city government of Mayor Hans-Jochen Vogel and called for police reinforcements. It was the first serious outbreak of violence since a new conservative government was installed earlier this month.

